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Reports of the Mississippi State Superintendent of Public Education

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Annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, to the Legislature of Mississippi, <[1876]>-1877

Biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, to the Legislature of Mississippi, for the years ... (1878--'79)-<(1893-'94 and 1894-'95)>

Superintendent Public Education

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION,
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI,
FOR THE YEARS 1882-'83.

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1884.

REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit this my third Biennial Report. It would have been laid before you sooner, but by reason of the failure of County Superintendents to make their reports to this office on or before the first of January, as required by law. At this date, January 28th, there are several counties to hear from, and I have had to use the reports from these counties for the year 1882 and for the year 1883. And here I would renew the recommendation made in my last report, that the scholastic, as well as the fiscal year, be changed from January 1st to September 1st, as thereby sufficient time would be given this department to place its report before the Legislature early in the session. In many of the counties, the public schools do not close before the 31st of December; consequently reports to this office cannot be made until the next meeting of the Boards of Supervisors, when the county treasurer is required to make his annual settlement.

It is a source of gratification to me to be able to state that the subject of education has engrossed unusual interest in our State for the last two years—both as regards public and private instruction. Public education is unquestionably growing in the estimation of the people, as evinced in the willingness of the masses to pay the school tax, the desire to extend the school term beyond the constitutional limit of four months, and the desire to employ competent teachers.

SCHOOL LAW.

To render more effective the workings of the public school

system, I have to suggest, in the first place, an additional increase in the funds for the maintenance of the public schools. And to this end the poll tax should be increased from one to two dollars per capita. Then I would recommend that the restriction upon Boards of Supervisors to levy as a maximum not more than three mills, be removed, and that they be allowed to levy such tax as they may deem proper. Three mills on the dollar should, in my opinion, be the minimum levy. The public schools cannot be run successfully for less. If the tax payers are desirous of paying more for school purposes, they should be allowed to do so. No better investment of the county funds could be made.

As a source of revenue to the school fund, I would renew my recommendation for the enactment of a "Dog Law." Such a law would not only add considerably to the school revenue, but would be the means of contributing largely to the protection of one of the important industries of the State—that of sheep raising.

At a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, composed of some of the ablest educators of the State, which convened in this city a few weeks ago, the following amendments to the school law were, after much discussion, adopted, and recommended, viz:

1st. That section 698 be amended by striking out as one of the qualifications for a first grade teacher the words, "higher branches of English literature, natural philosophy," and insert after "elements of book-keeping," the words, "elementary algebra, composition and rhetoric, the history and practice of teaching."

2d. Amend same section by inserting after the word "paid," in 47th line, the words, "by the county or city treasurer, as the case may be;" and striking out the clause commencing after the word "term" in 4th line: "said certificate shall be presented to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, or to the city clerk, as the case may be, and he shall issue his warrant therefor, as hereinafter prescribed." Also strike out the words, "said officer," in 60th line of said section, and insert, "the board of supervisors, or mayor and board of aldermen." Also, insert after the word "twentieth," in fourth line from end of same section, the words, "to visit and inspect the schools."

3d. Amend section 701, by striking out the specified pay of county superintendents, and insert "\$100 on each 1000 educable children, provided that no county superintendent shall receive more than \$1000." And that said salary shall be paid monthly instead of semi-annually.

4th. Amend section 708 so as to read: "Two schools of the same color shall not be established within three miles of each other, unless the two school-houses are separated by some impassable obstruction."

5th. Strike out section 709, in reference to the location of schools.

6th. Amend section 724, so as to increase the State school fund to \$400,000.

7th. Amend section 730, so as to require supervisors to levy a school tax annually of not less than three nor more than five mills.

8th. Amend section 731, so that the authorities of any incorporated town, as well as towns constituting separate school districts, shall annually levy a tax for fuel and other necessary expenses.

It was also resolved by this body, that the Legislature be requested to appropriate \$2,500, to supplement the Peabody fund for holding Teachers' Institutes.

These recommendations meet with my hearty approval. With regard to the increase in the pay of County Superintendents, I would add that with the increase of pay of these officers, they should be required to visit each and every school in their respective counties at least once during the session. Under existing laws, the compensation is so meagre that they cannot afford to do so.

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

The duties of a County Superintendent, if properly attended to, are numerous, onerous and responsible. The laborer is worthy of his hire, whether engaged officially as a public servant, or in a private capacity. The Superintendent is, in the main, responsible for the character and qualification of his teachers. It is the teacher that makes the school, and the converse of this proposition is equally true, that poor teaching will result in poor schools. I am of the opinion that the interests of economy would be subserved by the increase of pay as recommended by the State Teachers' Association, and the requirement of additional duties. These additional duties proposed to be imposed upon County Superintendents would, in a worthy and conscientious officer, be the means of detecting many frauds, now perpetrated by dishonest teachers and trustees.

LOCAL TRUSTEES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of our pub-

lic school interests, is the indifference and inefficiency of our Local Trustees. It is made the duty of trustees to look after the interests of their respective schools; to visit them at least once during each month while in session; to see that fuel is provided; to protect school property; arbitrate difficulties or disputes between teachers and pupils, etc. These duties, it will be observed, incur responsibility, besides the time and attention required for their performance. A majority of such Board of such Trustees is also required to testify to the accuracy of the record and account of the teachers of their respective schools; and upon these statements, as well as the affidavit of the teacher, the County Superintendent is required to issue the certificate of teachers. It is a subject of regret that men, in many instances, are chosen for these responsible positions, who are entirely unfit or unworthy for the place. To make the office of trustee more desirable, and at the same time exclude incompetents, I would suggest that they be exempt from road duty; and that none be eligible who cannot read and write the English language, as many now occupying the position cannot. Sufficient importance does not attach to this office, and our public schools cannot be productive of their legitimate results until this position is fully appreciated, and its duties performed.

TEACHERS.

It is with regret that I have to state that Mississippi, in my opinion, is behind most of her sister States in the qualification and efficiency of her public school teachers. And this I attribute to the absence of schools devoted to the teaching and training of teachers. Mississippi is the only State in the Union where Normal schools are not established for qualifying white teachers for her public schools. We have a Normal school for the education and training of colored teachers at Holly Springs, and I am of the opinion that it is doing good work in that direction. But we have not a school in the State supported wholly or in part by the State, for the advancement of our white teachers. It is true we have some teachers in our State that are the equals of those of any other State. These are, however, comparatively few. We need more of them, and to attain them we need Normal schools for the education and training of white teachers. I would not be understood as

opposing the appropriations now made for the colored schools. On the contrary, I would urge their continuance, but the white children of Mississippi, as a mass, are sadly in need of good teaching.

Alcorn University, for the education of colored pupils, including interest on the agricultural land scrip fund for the years 1882 and 1883, receives \$22,000.

The State Normal College at Holly Springs receives for the years 1882 and 1883, \$6000.

Tougaloo University, also for the education of colored teaching, receives from the State \$3000 per annum.

Teaching is a profession—at least, it should be—and professional training is as needful to the teacher as to those who practice the other professions of law, medicine, etc. No department needs an experienced and trained teacher more than our primary schools. Children should be taught and trained aright at first, as it is far more difficult to break up wrong habits acquired in the school-room than to teach correct ones. Our best teachers should be in the elementary branches of study. The idea that any one will do to teach small children is erroneous. The time of our children is too precious and their education too important to try experiments. To cram a child's brain with the contents of school books is not the duty of the teacher; but with care and judgment to apportion to each one such tasks as will develop the intellect and thereby make a rational, thinking being. Here in the public school is seed unplanted, and the growth is largely to be attributed to the primary teacher. Those whose business it is to select teachers are neglecting a solemn duty when they fail in this matter.

The State has now at the State Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., fifteen young ladies and young gentlemen, who are preparing themselves for the positions of teachers in our public schools. And all the expense of these scholarships is borne by the bequest of that great and good man, George Peabody, a man who has contributed so much for the advancement of the cause of education in the South.

I have the statement of the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, the general agent of this munificent fund, that should your Honorable Body, in its wisdom, make an appropriation for the establishment of a Normal school, the trustees of that fund would be willing to bear one-third of the expense for the inauguration of

such an institution, exclusive of buildings and other incidental expenses. The only expenses the trustees of this fund are willing to incur is the payment of scholarships and teachers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

As a substitute for a Normal School, in case it does not meet with the approbation of your Honorable Body, I would suggest Teachers' Institutes, to be held under the direction of the State Board of Education, or that of the State Superintendent. This work, within the last few years, has been of incalculable advantage to teachers, not only from the amount of useful information obtained, from the professional pride with which teachers are inspired by the improved methods of teaching exhibited, and from the new impulse which teachers receive from coming in contact with leading educators of the State. These Institutes have been held under the direction of this department for the last five or six years, and with excellent results. This work has not cost the State a cent. The whole expense attendant thereon has been borne by the Peabody Fund. The communities in which these Institutes have been held have been aroused, and the sympathies and thoughts of the people have been directed to the work of our public schools. Teachers have also gained a deeper sense of their profession; they have, at these meetings, interchanged opinions; they have compared methods and given inspiration one to another; they have aroused that *esprit de corps* without which professional life becomes machine-like; they have listened to instructors and received suggestions, hints and processes which are the result of long experience, and which must serve to invigorate their work when they go back to their school-rooms.

PEABODY FUND.

The State has received from this fund for the years 1882 and 1883, \$3200, and distributed as follows: Iuka, \$200; Corinth, \$400; Ripley, \$200; Yazoo City, \$200; Summit, \$200; the remainder being used to defray expenses of Teachers' Institutes. In addition to the above the State has had about \$5000 appropriated by the Trustees of the fund for the education and training of her pupils at the State Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., who are now doing excellent work in the State.

In a circular letter of recent date from this office to County Superintendents, certain interrogatories were propounded, and a request made that they furnish replies to same. The views of those who have responded will be found in a subsequent part of this report, and to which I respectfully invite your attention, as expressive of the views of educators in different parts of the State.

In conclusion, I would say that all of our people are, or ought to be, interested in the cause of education, the poor as well as the rich. While its benefits are not confined to any one class, neither are its expenses. The humblest resident in the State is required to pay his share in all taxation. The laboring classes, as well as the more favored, ought to be encouraged to take an interest in this subject, and such information should be laid before them and in such a way that they may be induced to take an active interest in this important work. There is, it is evident to every thoughtful mind, too much apathy on the part of our people regarding school matters. It is only the few who seem to notice them with attention and concern.

EXPENDITURES

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FROM JANUARY 1, 1882,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

State Superintendent's salary, two years.....	\$ 4,000 00
Cost of public printing, payable out of appropriation to State Printer for 1882, 1883.....	1,834 60
Amount expended for express and postage, traveling and contingent expenses	1,477 45
Total.....	\$ 7,312 05

CONTRA.

Expressage and postage for two years.....	\$ 417 78
Amount paid janitor.....	180 00
Amount paid for traveling expenses.....	479 67
Amount paid Secretary State Board of Education.	400 00
Total	\$ 1,477 45

J. A. SMITH,
State Superintendent Public Education.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

STATISTICS—1882.

Number of Educable Children in the State.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Adams			1770			6860
Alcorn			3927			1699
Amite			1931			3651
Attala			4511			3663
Benton			2328			2329
Bolivar			769			5094
Calhoun			4009			2250
*Carroll			2952			4158
Chickasaw			2996			4782
Choctaw			2661			1081
Claiborne			1472			5246
Clarke			2791			3666
Clay			2004			5134
Coalhoma			226			5225
Copiah			5198			6224
Covington			1731			910
DeSoto			2903			5378
Franklin			2011			2333
Greene			900			358
Grenada			604			1524
Hancock			2014			722
Harrison			2593			880
Hinds			4002			13195
Holmes			2278			7008
Issaquena			214			3743
Itawamba			4930			640
Jackson			2439			722
Jasper			2563			2633
Jefferson			1682			5288
Jones			1483			165
Kemper			3090			3109
Lafayette			4430			4532
Lauderdale			3840			4862
Leake			3346			2230
Lawrence			1946			1980
Lee			5644			2822
Leflore			576			2872
Lincoln			3455			2955
Lowndes			1928			9202
Madison			1083			5862

Number of Educable Children in the State.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion			1676	.....	.....	1104
Marshall			3383	.....	.....	7977
Monroe			4815	.....	.....	8530
*Montgomery			2792	.....	.....	3105
Neshoba			2886	.....	.....	714
Newton			3214	.....	.....	2041
Noxubee			1883	.....	.....	10316
Oktibbeha			2090	.....	.....	5124
Panola			3688	.....	.....	8170
Perry			922	.....	.....	475
Pike			3423	.....	.....	3638
Pontotoc			3680	.....	.....	1756
Prentiss			3863	.....	.....	1018
Quitman			172	.....	.....	299
Rankin			2933	.....	.....	4555
Scott			2534	.....	.....	1486
Sharkey			495	.....	.....	1844
Simpson			1797	.....	.....	877
Smith			3232	.....	.....	773
Sunflower			614	.....	.....	1097
Tallahatchie			1524	.....	.....	3189
Tate			3385	.....	.....	4029
*Tippah			3964	.....	.....	1354
Tishomingo			3038	.....	.....	465
*Tunica			363	.....	.....	2689
Union			3941	.....	.....	1334
Warren			3178	.....	.....	9404
*Washington			990	.....	.....	8515
Wayne			2196	.....	.....	1702
Webster			2774	.....	.....	1042
Wilkinson			1338	.....	.....	5671
Winston			3420	.....	.....	1897
Yalobusha			2035	.....	.....	2771
Yazoo			3288	.....	.....	10257
Total			185026	.....	.....	259105

*No report received.

Average Monthly Enrollment.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Adams.....	246	54	300	1243	1356	2599
Alcorn.....	1334	1035	2339	467	457	924
Amite.....	622	597	1219	773	774	1547
Attala.....	1052	1038	2090	674	810	1484
Benton..	695	575	1270	517	481	998
Bolivar.....	23	14	37	28	35	63
Calhoon...	950	1025	1975	300	325	625
*Carroll.....						
Chickasaw.....	923	985	1908	1205	1285	2490
Choctaw.....	493	399	892	151	124	275
Claiborne.....	368	343	711	992	958	1950
Clarke.....	485	423	908	362	478	840
Clay.....	603	714	1317	1001	1326	2327
Coahoma.....	158	181	339	881	889	1770
Copiah.....	1305	1315	2930	1340	1433	2773
Covington.....	399	366	765	168	155	323
DeSoto.....	211	177	388	374	360	734
Franklin.....						
Greene..	112	116	228	25	26	51
Grenada.....	272	217	489	879	892	1971
Hancock.....	579	599	1178	109	146	255
Harrison.....						
Hinds.....	1568	1680	3248	3400	3600	7000
Holmes.....	604	625	1229	1549	1608	3157
Isaquaena.....	16	22	38	570	490	1060
Itawamba.....	1342	1260	2602	174	149	323
Jackson.....	283	308	591	120	153	273
Jasper.....	611	608	1219	396	382	778
Jefferson.....	304	334	638	1106	1208	2314
Jones.....	264	237	501	12	16	28
Kemper.....	707	714	1421	479	485	964
Lafayette.....	1518	1073	2591	1223	1073	2296
Lauderdale.....	1974	1978	3952	1236	1424	2660
Lawrence.....	1168	950	2118	782	695	1477
Leake.....						
Lee.....	1453	1281	2734	834	720	1554
Leflore.....	74	68	142	514	476	990
Lincoln.....	900	845	1745	675	690	1364
Lowndes.....	636	614	1250	1564	1554	3118
Madison.....	536	570	1106	1090	1320	2310

Average Monthly Enrollment.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total...
Marion.....	240	211	451	90	88	178
Larshall.....	1335	1156	2491	1646	1580	3226
Monroe.....	1078	962	2060	1508	1420	2928
*Montgomery.....						
Neshoba.....	537	522	1059	202	198	400
Newton.....						
Noxubee.....	448	464	912	1724	1729	3453
Oktibbeha.....	355	446	801	653	586	1239
Panola.....	1853	1094	2947	2441	1893	4334
Perry.....						
Pike.....	936	801	1737	811	818	1629
Pontotoc.....						
Prentiss.....	1302	1136	2438	280	254	534
Quitman.....	25	20	45	50	52	102
Rankin.....	705	673	1378	726	768	1494
Scott.....	908	934	1842	247	298	545
Sharkey.....	54	54	108	329	276	605
Simpson.....	420	377	797	213	211	424
Smith.....	890	725	1615	132	123	255
Sumner.....	105	104	209	231	243	474
Sunflower.....	414	340	754	610	597	1207
Tallahatchie.....						
*Tippah.....						
Tishomingo.....	1034	1465	2499	660	1131	1791
*Tunica.....						
Tate.....	1437	1267	2704	360	308	668
Union.....			964			4173
Warren.....						
*Washington.....	206	201	407	144	157	301
Wayne.....						
Wilkinson.....						
Winston.....	773	689	1462	504	514	1018
Yalobusha.....	739	749	1488	764	804	1568
Yazoo.....	727	702	1429	1846	1985	3831
Total.....	41609	40412	82985	42979	42385	89537

*Not reported.

Number in Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total...	Male...	Female.	Total...
Adams.....	272	294	566	1326	1587	2868
Alcorn.....	1525	1499	3024	570	480	1050
Amite.....	762	665	1427	921	866	1787
Attala.....	1345	1315	2660	925	995	1920
Benton.....	789	631	1420	596	542	1138
Bolivar.....	28	19	47	34	41	75
• Calhoun.....	1400	1600	3000	450	560	1010
*Carroll.....						
Chickasaw.....	1204	1047	2251	1433	1418	2851
Choctaw.....	986	798	1784	302	247	549
Claiborne.....	398	375	773	1002	1043	2045
Clarke.....	627	494	1121	453	522	975
Clay.....	740	803	1543	1522	1639	3261
Coahoma.....	187	211	398	1035	1034	2069
Copiah.....	1555	1625	3180	1550	1640	3190
Covington.....	596	465	1061	672	622	1294
DeSoto.....	1054	885	1939	1872	1799	3671
Franklin.....	364	352	716	224	280	504
Greene.....	136	124	260	27	28	55
Grenada.....	357	316	673	1037	1083	2120
Hancock.....	611	640	1251	116	150	266
Harrison.....	458	370	828	195	159	354
Hinds.....	1935	2033	3968	3990	4160	8150
Holmes.....	744	767	1511	1759	1807	3566
Issaquena.....	20	30	50	556	514	1070
Itawamba.....	1785	1770	3555	186	166	352
Jackson.....	283	308	591	283	308	591
Jasper.....	840	815	1655	569	543	1112
Jefferson.....	317	360	677	1164	1253	2417
Jones.....	276	336	612	16	20	36
Kemper.....	921	840	1761	578	585	1163
Lafayette.....	1716	1332	3048	1513	1263	2773
Lauderdale.....	1974	1988	3962	1236	1424	2660
Leake.....	1168	950	2118	782	695	1477
Lawrence.....	654	516	1170	371	327	698
Lee.....	1453	1231	2684	834	720	1554
Leflore.....	343	374	717	1570	1380	2950
Lincoln.....	1035	943	1978	724	834	1538
Lowndes.....	969	672	1641	1219	1708	2927
Madison.....	615	599	1214	1420	1601	3021

Number in Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Males.	Female.	Total...	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion	705	548	1253	206	164	370
Marshall	1519	1320	2839	1935	1891	2836
Monroe	1028	903	1931	1150	1370	2520
*Montgomery.....						
Neshoba	770	708	1478	238	237	475
Newton	1161	1401	2562	551	729	1280
Noxubee	509	505	1014	2005	1991	3996
Oktibbeha	374	502	876	745	614	1359
Panola	2011	1304	3315	2801	2007	4808
Perry	325	275	600	74	93	167
Pike	959	844	1802	865	873	1738
Pontotoc	810	650	1460	430	350	780
Prentiss						
Quitman	35	30	65	90	92	182
Rankin	910	854	1763	1102	1062	2164
Scott	816	840	1656	263	318	581
Sharkey	102	100	202	407	338	745
Simpson	657	568	1225	273	275	548
Smith	1007	1826	1833	162	139	301
Sunflower	105	104	209	231	243	474
Tallahatchie	540	420	960	840	720	1560
Tate	931	1057	1988	1016	988	2004
*Tippah						
Tishomingo	848	1297	2145	116	168	284
*Tunica						
Union	1836	1464	2300	400	328	728
Warren			1140			4876
*Washington						
Wayne	827	806	1633	576	628	1204
Webster	1014	1018	2032	262	273	535
Wilkinson						
Winston	919	804	1723	538	57	1117
Yalobusha	927	907	1834	880	933	1813
Yazoo	858	874	1771	2113	2349	4462
Total	2983	5032	104451	54303	50451	109630

* No report received.

Average Daily Attendance.

COUNTIES.	White.			Colored.		
	Male....	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Adams.....	204	202	406	916	963	1879
Alcorn.....	913	752	1665	317	336	653
Amite.....	489	491	980	663	637	1300
Attala.....	721	689	1410	493	594	1087
Benton.....	480	416	896	365	362	727
Bolivar.....						
Calhoun.....						
*Carroll.....						
Chickasaw.....	810	747	1557	963	1016	1979
Choctaw.....	412	374	786	126	166	292
Claiborne.....	240	234	474	592	586	1178
Clarke.....	349	338	687	307	357	664
Clay.....	501	618	1119	1320	1407	2727
Coahoma.....	122	128	248	670	677	1347
Copiah.....	1021	1039	2060	1665	1670	3335
Covington.....	322	312	634	168	155	323
DeSoto.....	674	575	1249	1079	1054	2133
Franklin.....						
Greene.....	85	83	168	17	8	35
Grenada.....	225	213	438	716	727	1443
Hancock.....						
Harrison.....	376			164	135	297
Hinds.....	1400	500	1900	3200	3300	6500
Holmes.....	488	485	973	1245	1282	2527
Issaquena.....	16	12	38	376	335	711
Itawamba.....	975	238	1813	136	141	277
Jackson.....	230	125	355	100	124	224
Jasper.....	437	447	884	280	272	552
Jefferson.....	229	234	463	880	927	1807
Jones.....			388			14
Kemper.....	602	601	1203	432	440	872
Lafayette.....	1563	728	2391	918	867	1785
Lauderdale.....	1464	1490	2954	915	1101	2016
Leake.....	799	641	1440	554	492	1046
Lawrence.....						
Lee.....	1026	945	1971	613	544	1167
Leflore.....	80	125	205	489	458	947
Lincoln.....	675	634	1319	518	528	1046
Lowndes.....	427	467	894	996	1018	2013
Madison.....	467	422	889	940	1107	2047

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Average Daily Attendance.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion.....	398	304	702	104	110	213
Marshall.....	924	804	1728	1079	987	2066
Monroe.....	777	756	1533	1029	1330	2359
*Montgomery.....						
Neshoba.....	497	481	978	198	162	360
Newton.....	360	260	660	284	380	664
Noxubee.....	379	381	760	1154	1185	2339
Okibbeha.....	211	318	629	435	455	890
Panola.....	1684	1096	2780	257	273	530
Perry.....	243	198	441	49	71	120
Pike.....	716	657	1573	646	657	1303
Pontotoc.....						
Prentiss.....	874	788	1662	209	187	396
Quitman.....						
Rankin.....	540	571	1111	531	590	1123
Scott.....	702	654	1856	220	201	421
Sharkey.....	47	47	94	255	204	459
Simpson.....	201	207	408	197	201	398
Smith.....	636	505	1141	103	107	210
Sunflower.....	82	81	163	198	190	388
Tallahatchie.....	378	310	688	691	652	1323
Tate.....						
*Tippah.....						
Tishomingo.....	721	1015	1736	618	967	1585
*Tunica.....						
Union.....	1128	1060	2188	281	304	585
Warren.....			867			3475
*Washington.....						
Wayne.....	635	647	1282	365	488	853
Webster.....						
Wilkinson.....						
Winston.....	529	518	1047	390	379	769
Yalobusha.....	573	590	1163	525	580	1105
Yazoo.....	543	508	1051	1267	1296	2563
Total.....	32,610	28,261	61,738	33,912	36,191	73,578

*No report received.

Number of Teachers Employed in the Public Schools During
the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male..	Female	Total..	Male..	Female	Total..
Adams.....	12	21	33	22	64	86
Alcorn.....	53	18	71	15	11	26
Amite.....						
Attala.....	44	36	80	30	11	41
Benton.....	27	23	50	23	11	34
Bolivar.....		3	3		1	1
Calhoun.....	40	30	70	12	10	22
*Carroll.....						
Chickasaw.....	34	28	62	45	15	60
Choctaw.....	24	18	42	15	2	17
Claiborne.....	20	25	45	11	15	26
Clarke.....	17	14	31	13	6	19
Clay.....	23	20	43	28	39	67
Coahoma.....	5	19	24	27	15	42
Copiah.....	31	45	76	37	15	50
Covington.....	27	10	37	7	2	9
DeSoto.....	24	40	64	60	32	92
Franklin.....	12	10	22	5	10	15
Greene.....	6	5	11	1		1
Grenada.....	18	18	36	43	6	49
Hancock.....	14	18	32	2	4	6
Harrison.....	19	10	29	8	2	10
Hinds.....	56	54	110	85	87	172
Holmes.....	25	26	51	47	17	64
Issaquena.....		2	2	19	4	23
Itawamba.....	70	18	88	4	3	7
Jackson.....	10	19	29	3	2	5
Jasper.....	25	17	42	16	2	18
Jefferson.....	11	18	29	25	33	58
Jones.....	22	3	25	2		2
Kemper.....	24	28	52	16	6	22
Lafayette.....						
Lauderdale.....						
Leake.....	44	23	67	26	9	35
Lawrence.....	25	13	38	11	1	12
Lee.....	44	49	93	26	19	45
Leflore.....				19	2	21
Lincoln.....	26	24	50	17	22	29
Lowndes.....	9	31	40	31	19	50
Madison.....	16	19	35	20	28	48

Number of Teachers Employed in the Public Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male..	Female	Total..	Male..	Female	Total..
Marion	23	8	31	6	...	6
Marshall	38	66	104	49	40	89
Monroe	40	43	83	54	22	76
*Montgomery						
Neshoba	31	14	45	9	3	12
Newton						
Noxubee	21	50	71	49	22	71
Oktibbeha	10	15	25	24	1	25
Panola	35	57	92	62	87	149
Perry	15	5	20	4	...	4
Pike	16	...	16	29	14	43
Pontotoc	60	...	60	30	10	40
Prentiss	58	...	58	13	6	19
Quitman	1	...	1	4	2	6
Rankin	29	...	29	33	15	48
Scott	29	...	29	10	5	15
Sharkey	5	2	7	13	...	...
Simpson	26	6	32	13	3	16
Smith	32	13	...	5	...	...
Sunflower	3	7	10	13	2	15
Tallahatchie	23	10	33	20	7	27
Tate	30	34	64	42	29	71
*Tippah						
Tishomingo	79	30	109	2	...	...
*Tunica						
Union	40	27	67	20	6	26
Warren	15	40	55	34	47	91
*Washington						
Wayne	11	8	19	6	3	9
Webster	47	27	74	11	4	15
Wilkinson						
Winston	24	24	48	17	3	20
Yalobusha	22	26	48	22	10	32
Yazoo	33	35	68	40	28	68
Total	1634	1276	2910	1412	860	2272

* No report received.

Average Number of Days Taught.—Total Receipts.

COUNTIES.	IN COUN- TRY.	IN CITIES	TOTAL RE- CEIPTS.
Adams.....	80	80	10,592 24
Alcorn.....	80	.....	9,499 21
Amite.....	76	.....	9,182 71
Attala.....	80	160	.....
Benton.....	80	.....	8,700 00
Bolivar.....	80	.....	3,623 24
Calhoun.....	80	.....	9,517 41
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	50	.....	14 599 37
Choctaw.....	40	.....	3,923 31
Claiborne.....	98	.....	11,941 77
Clarke.....	76	.....	5,690 52
Clay.....	80	.....	10,292 19
Coahoma.....	100	.....	8,257 77
Copiah.....	80	150	19,231 17
Covington.....	80	.....	3,368 17
DeSoto.....	98	.....	18,981 76
Franklin.....	80	.....	3,062 23
Greene.....	80	.....	1,358 01
Grenada.....	75	.....	6,008 08
Hancock.....	60	.....	4,671 11
Harrison.....	80	.....	3,257 31
Hinds.....	80	.....	31,557 00
Holmes.....	80	.....	14,285 00
Issaquena.....	80	.....	4,000 00
Itawamba.....	79	.....	9,870 00
Jackson.....	80	.....	2,740 76
Jasper.....	80	.....	7,155 71
Jefferson.....	80	.....	.....
Jones.....	80	.....	2,372 59
Kemper.....	70	.....	8,148 19
Lafayette.....	80	.....	17,854 96
Lauderdale.....	80	100	8,325 40
Lawrence.....	60	.....	7,490 58
Leake.....	40	.....	3,346 25
Lee.....	96	.....	18,438 80
Lincoln.....	130	.....	3,343 14
Lowndes.....	71	.....	1,555 38
Leflore.....	100	.....	20,577 15
Madison.....	100	.....	13,792 71
Marion.....	55	.....	4,026 43
Marshall.....	99	40	21,497 44
Monroe.....	80	.....	15,121 50

Average Number of Days Taught.—Total Receipts.

COUNTIES.	IN COUN- TRY.	IN CITIES	TOTAL RE- CEIPTS.
Montgomery.....			
Neshoba.....	45		5,129 14
Newton.....	80		6,554 38
Noxubee.....	78	180	13,055 08
Oktibbeha.....	80		5,956 19
Panola.....	100		22,369 21
Perry.....	80		2,166 88
Pike.....	65		7,392 71
Pontotoc.....	78		12,385 06
Prentiss.....	80		10,682 70
Quitman.....	80		1,621 67
Rankin.....			4,412 66
Scott.....	78		7,874 30
Sharkey.....	111		
Simpson.....	80		4,201 16
Smith.....	55		3,600 00
Sumner.....	80		4,669 47
Sunflower.....	68		4,287 85
Tallahatchie.....	76		17,459 63
Tippah.....			
Tishomingo.....	75		13,500 00
Tunica.....			
Tate.....	80		10,758 30
Union.....	147		23,924 89
Warren.....			
Washington.....	80		2,130 50
Wayne.....			4,858 58
Wilkinson.....			
Winston.....	60		5,934 00
Yalobusha.....	80	190	12,232 30
Yazoo.....	80	180	21,803 13
Total.....	8029	147	\$610,284 81

*Not reported.

Total Expenditures.—Average Salaries Paid Teachers.

COUNTIES.	Total Expen- ditures....	Average Sala- ry Paid to Teachers..
Adams.....	\$ 10,592 25	\$ 26 35
Alcorn.....	10,988 66	27 33
Amite.....	11,014 47	26 80
Attala.....	14,570 55	36 15
Benton.....	8,612 11	26 25
Bolivar.....	750 00	32 50
Calhoun.....	10,742 28	26 95
*Carroll.....		
Chickasaw.....	14,951 37	25 00
Choctaw.....	4,160 83	33 13
Claiborne.....	11,191 93	29 19
Clarke.....	6,286 86	29 55
Clay.....	9,228 94	25 30
Coahoma.....	10,846 69	37 96
Copiah.....	18,521 86	37 44
Covington.....	3,622 96	
DeSoto.....	18,294 33	30 73
Franklin.....	5,390 36	34 60
Greene.....	976 22	24 87
Grenada.....	7,904 00	29 00
Hancock.....	4,402 10	32 00
Harrison.....	5,073 06	31 63
Hinds.....	42,000 00	35 00
Holmes.....	15,290 03	29 03
Issaquena.....	3,925 55	43 90
Itawamba.....	10,325 20	28 30
Jackson.....	2,985 20	30 80
Jasper.....	5,892 54	23 13
Jefferson.....		29 10
Jones.....	1,767 59	19 96
Kemper.....	8,375 19	25 69
Lafayette.....	19,045 64	34 76
Lauderdale.....	7,825 80	38 46
Leake.....	8,878 00	82 49
Lawrence.....	3,463 93	27 50
Lee.....	19,436 16	26 17
Leflore.....	3,593 14	32 00
Lincoln.....	10,058 18	23 32
Lowndes.....	19,337 54	37 00
Madison.....	13,361 96	30 87
Marion.....	3,139 51	

Total Expenditures—Average Salaries Paid Teachers.

COUNTIES.	Total Expen- ditures ...	Average Sala- ry Paid to Teachers..
Marshall.....	\$ 22,106 55	\$ 32 47
Monroe.....	19,304 44	29 50
*Montgomery.....		
Neshoba.....	3,937 18	27 65
Newton.....	7,531 60	26 50
Noxubee.....	14,379 85	25 68
Oktibbeha.....	6,141 48	25 43
Panola.....	25,590 75	29 28
Perry.....	2,023 70	29 50
Pike.....	12,799 57	32 61
Pontotoc.....	12,385 06	30 00
Prentiss.....	9,923 04	22 70
Quitman.....	1,176 50	39 75
Rankin.....	11,045 31	32 70
Scott.....	89,87 83	32 43
Sharkey.....		
Simpson.....	4,751 45	38 75
Smith.....	3,997 83	28 06
Sunflower.....	2,523 24	28 86
Tallahatchie.....	6,673 00	29 50
Tate.....	15,908 65	31 72
*Tippah.....		
Tishomingo.....	9,807 10	23 32
*Tunica.....		
Union.....	10,758 30	25 90
Warren.....	31,871 39	37 34
*Washington.....		
Wayne.....	2,847 33	31 75
Webster.....	5,146 08	
Wilkinson.....		
Winston.....	6,703 72	27 62
Yalobusha.....	12,193 80	33 18
Yazoo.....	20,239 75	29 00
Total.. ..	\$680,640 04	\$ 30 03

*No report received.

STATISTICS 1883.

Number of Educable Children in the State.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male..	Female.	Total..	Male..	Female.	Total..
Adams.....			1760			6860
Alcorn.....			3987			1869
Amite.....			1930			3659
Attala.....			4511			3663
Benton.....			2308			2329
Bolivar.....			769			5094
Calhoun.....			4009			2250
Carroll.....			2952			4158
Chickasaw.....			2906			4782
Choctaw.....			2661			1081
Claiborne.....			1472			5246
Clarke.....			2791			3666
Coahoma.....			226			5225
Copiah.....			5198			6224
Covington.....			1721			910
Clay.....			2004			5134
DeSoto.....			2903			5378
Franklin ..			2011			2333
Greene.....			900			358
Grenada.....			604			1524
Hancock.....			2014			722
Harrison.....			2593			880
Hinds.....			4002			3195
Holmes.....			2278			7008
*Issaquena.....			214			3743
Itawamba.....			4930			640
Jackson.....			2563			2633
*Jasper.....			2439			722
Jefferson.....			1682			5288
Jones.....			1430			165
Kemper.....			3090			3109
Lafayette.....			4430			4332
Lauderdale..			3840			4862
Lawrence.....			1946			1880
Leake.....			3346			2230
Lee.....			576			2872
Lincoln.....			3455			2955
Lowndes.....			1928			9202
Leflore.....			576			2872
Madison.....			1083			7862

Number of Educable Children in the State.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male..	Female.	Total..	Male..	Female.	Total..
Marion.....			1676			1104
Marshall			3383			7977
Monroe.....			4815			8530
Montgomery.....			2792			3105
Neshoba.....			2886			714
Newton.....			3219			2041
*Noxubee.....			1883			10316
Oktibbeha			2090			5124
Panola.....			3688			8170
Perry.....			922			475
Pike.....			3423			3638
*Pontotoc.....			3680			1756
Prentiss.....			3863			1018
*Quitman.....			172			299
Rankin.....			2933			4555
Scott.....			2531			1486
Sharkey.....			495			1844
Simpson.....			1797			877
Smith.....			3232			773
Webster.....			2776			1042
*Sunflower.....			614			1097
Tallahatchie.....			1524			3189
Tippah.....			3385			4029
Tishomingo.....			3038			465
*Tunica.....			363			2689
Tate.....			3385			4029
Union.....			3941			1334
Warren.....			3178			9404
*Washington.....			930			8515
*Wayne.....			2196			1702
Wilkinson.....			1338			5671
Winston.....			3420			1897
Yalobusha.....			2035			2771
Yazoo.....			3288			10257
Total.....			180093			267478

*Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

Average Monthly Enrollment.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Adams.....	285	246	531	1437	1570	3007
Alcorn.....	1193	1067	2260	528	517	1045
Amite.....	686	644	1330	806	861	1667
Attala.....	1323	1348	2671	1072	1195	2267
Benton..	725	578	1303	529	497	1026
Bolivar.....	28	32	60	390	384	774
Calhoon...	950	1025	1975	300	325	625
Carroll.....	627	692	1319	807	925	1732
Chickasaw.....	1020	944	1964	1383	1332	2715
Choctaw.....	1120	897	2017	310	297	607
Claiborne.....	373	368	741	1038	1006	2044
Clarke.....	677	619	1396	420	462	882
Coahoma.....	158	181	339	881	889	1770
Copiah.....	1540	1465	3005	1372	1379	2751
Covington.....	354	340	694	233	204	417
Clay.....	720	819	1539	1203	1496	2699
DeSoto.....	852	783	1635	1678	1630	3308
Franklin.....	387	373	760	206	196	402
Greene..	180	162	242	39	42	81
Grenada.....	314	326	640	938	932	1870
Hancock.....	495	621	1116	136	148	284
Harrison.....	455	353	808	180	177	357
Hinds.....	1815	1839	3654	4164	3967	8131
Holmes.....	607	625	1232	1684	1780	3454
*Isaquaena.....	16	22	38	570	490	1060
Itawamba.....	1476	1386	2862	191	163	354
Jackson.....	377	371	748	147	155	302
*Jasper.....	283	308	584	120	153	273
Jefferson.....	352	329	681	1099	1194	2293
Jones.....			1320			23
Kemper.....	685	623	1308	681	776	1457
Lafayette.....	2010	1426	3436	2820	1968	4788
Lauderdale.....	2236	1926	4162	1683	1854	3537
Lawrence.....	509	388	897	375	227	602
Leake.....	428	360	788	251	221	473
Lee.....	1772	1575	3347	957	879	1836
Lincoln.....	925	862	1787	603	593	1196
Lowndes.....	590	577	1167	1644	1586	3230
Leflore.....	73	84	157	631	599	1230
Madison.....	610	690	1300	1925	2000	3925

Average Monthly Enrollment.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total...	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion.	869	771	1640	515	553	1070
Marshall.....	1183	1078	2261	58	1685	2541
Monroe.....	1167	953	1920	1405	1507	2912
Montgomery	312	311	623	315	301	616
†Neshoba.....						
Newton.....	610	622	1232	425	437	862
*Noxubee.....	448	464	912	1724	1729	3453
Oktibbeha.....	372	521	893	715	602	1317
Panola.....	1721	1161	2882	2131	1575	3706
Perry.....						
Pike.....	1129	865	1994	1029	1072	2101
*Pontotoc.....						
Prentiss.....	1511	1272	2783	331	268	599
*Quitman.....						
Rankin.....	768	769	1537	831	860	1691
Scott.....						
Sharkey...	76	67	143	522	465	987
Simpson.....	526	431	957	298	312	610
Smith.....						
Webster.....						
Sunflower.....	105	104	209	231	243	474
Tallahatchie.....	400	374	774	654	718	1272
Tippah.....	1669	1092	2761	609	571	1180
Tishomingo.....						
*Tunica.....	80	40	120	461	427	888
Tate.....	1300	1034	2334	1008	922	1930
Union.....	1403	1125	2528	417	441	858
Warren.....			990			4240
*Washington.....						
*Wayne.....	206	201	407	144	157	301
Wilkinson.....	302	313	615	1084	1048	2132
Winston.....	948	882	1830	551	603	1154
Yalobusha.....	723	695	1418	790	796	1586
Yazoo.....	888	660	1548	1827	1962	3789
Total.....	48,227	43,279	93,816	55,386	56,251	115,900

*Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

† Report incomplete on account of loss by fire.

Number in Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total...	Male...	Female.	Total...
Adams.....	328	280	608	1655	1829	3484
Alcorn.....	1036	1337	2376	722	653	1375
Amite.....	743	688	1431	860	885	1745
Attala.....	1503	1524	3027	1143	1275	2418
Benton.....	882	729	1609	702	545	1247
Bolivar.....	30	36	66	392	387	779
Calhoun.....	900	1100	2000	460	540	1000
Carroll.....	874	813	1687	1009	1021	2030
Chickasaw.....	1274	1111	2386	1660	1505	3265
Choctaw.....	2241	1794	4035	619	595	1215
Claiborne.....	420	425	845	1086	1053	2139
Clarke.....	783	709	1495	508	553	1061
Coahoma.....	187	211	398	1035	1034	2069
Copiah.....	2730	1564	4294	1520	1530	3050
Covington.....	556	512	1068	307	277	584
Clay.....	860	902	1762	1603	1670	3473
DeSoto.....	1040	895	1935	2151	2052	4203
Franklin.....	497	461	958	242	235	477
Greene.....	208	186	394	32	46	78
Grenada.....	393	346	739	1230	1137	2367
Hancock.....	553	567	1120	184	196	380
Harrison.....	535	404	939	210	194	404
Hinds.....	1815	1839	3654	4164	3977	8141
Holmes.....	752	771	1523	1803	1871	3674
Issaquena.....	20	30	50	556	514	1070
*Itawamba.....	1963	1947	3910	216	182	398
Jackson.....	301	277	598	161	133	294
*Jasper.....	283	308	591	221	233	454
Jefferson.....	365	346	711	1155	1268	2423
Jones.....	652	557	1228	10	17	27
Kemper.....	1005	830	1835	956	934	1940
Lafayette.....	1670	1193	2863	1527	1044	2571
Lauderdale.....	2226	1926	4162	1683	1855	3537
Lawrence.....	717	597	1314	508	397	905
Leake.....	1285	1081	2366	775	660	1435
Lee.....						
Lincoln.....	1067	961	2028	708	712	1420
Lowndes.....	708	692	1400	1972	1903	3875
Leflore.....	109	120	229	825	677	1502
Madison.....	730	800	1530	2290	2450	4740

Number in Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Males..	Female.	Total...	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion	834	793	1627	160	267	427
Marshall	1418	1271	2689	2171	2003	4174
Monroe	5219	4326	9545	6935	6835	13770
Montgomery	603	569	1169	627	580	1207
† Neshoba						
Newton	785	900	1685	500	615	1115
*Noxubee	509	505	1014	2005	1991	3996
Oktibbeha	402	536	938	795	657	1452
Panola	1987	1386	3373	2443	1965	4418
Perry	165	147	312	105	87	165
Pike	1176	992	2168	1165	1182	2347
*Pontotoc	810	650	1460	430	350	780
Prentiss	1849	1528	3372	399	321	720
*Quitman						
Rankin						
Scott	981	970	1951	404	411	815
Sharkey	97	87	185	574	511	1085
Simpson	2104	1297	3401	1193	1249	2442
Smith	957	819	1776	138	160	298
Webster						
*Sunflower	105	104	209	231	243	474
Tallahatchie	437	528	965	578	718	1296
Tippah	1768	1241	3009	682	603	1286
Tishomingo	800	913	1713	176	194	370
*Tunica	80	40	120	461	427	888
Tate	1464	1360	2824	1272	1152	2424
Union	1694	1255	2949	483	502	985
Warren			1162			5235
*Washington						
*Wayne	827	806	1633	576	628	1203
Wilkinson	323	344	667	1208	1149	2357
Winston	964	857	1821	616	629	1245
Yalobusha	805	775	1585	850	875	1725
Yazoo	960	884	1844	2244	2379	4623
Total	3377	61059	125598	69092	67071	141398

* Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

† Report incomplete on account of fire.

Average Daily Attendance.

COUNTIES.	White.			Colored.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Adams.....	247	214	461	1117	1230	2347
Alcorn.....	827	727	1554	380	366	746
Amite.....	410	521	931	724	564	1288
Attala.....	1090	1110	2200	753	808	1561
Benton.....	540	449	989	469	406	875
Bolivar.....	19	22	41	387	380	767
Calhoun.....						
Carroll.....	2					
Chickasaw.....	765	711	1476	1166	1172	2338
Choctaw.....	1660	1127	2787	480	487	967
Claiborne.....	413	393	806	961	969	1930
Clarke.....	455	431	886	320	379	699
Coahoma.....	122	127	249	670	677	1347
Copiah.....	1211	1124	2335	1067	1072	2139
Covington.....	224	239	463	141	214	365
Clay.....	690	718	1408	1070	1490	2560
DeSoto.....	655	642	1297	1254	1232	2489
Franklin.....	325	301	626	190	152	342
Greene.....	147	121	268	26	29	55
Grenada.....	256	250	506	772	776	1548
Hancock.....	445	479	924	148	162	310
Harrison.....	343	277	620	138	139	277
Hinds.....	1412	1457	2869	3928	3730	7658
Holmes.....	491	500	991	1327	1369	2696
*Issaquena.....	16	22	38	376	335	711
Itawamba.....	1072	921	1993	149	155	305
Jackson.....	301	297	598	161	133	294
*Jasper.....	230	125	355	100	124	224
Jefferson.....	270	252	522	886	964	1850
Jones.....			823			19
Kemper.....	527	478	1005	480	543	1023
Lafayette.....	1500	1007	2507	2141	1524	3665
Lauderdale.....	1646	1452	3098	1319	1341	2660
Lawrence.....	427	287	714	225	221	446
Leake.....	395	330	725	200	235	425
Lee.....	1237	1134	2371	698	663	1366
Lincoln.....	830	746	1576	444	435	879
Lowndes.....	466	470	936	1242	1216	2458
Leflore.....	55	69	125	445	411	856
Madison.....	505	600	1105	1640	1705	5341

Average Daily Attendance.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female.	Total..	Male...	Female.	Total..
Marion	651	701	1352	155	574	669
Marshall	889	814	1703	1086	1044	2130
Monroe	881	785	1666	1245	1295	2540
Montgomery.....	374	366	740	358	343	701
†Neshoba.....						
Newton	482	480	962	377	380	757
*Noxubee.....	369	391	760	1154	485	2339
Oktibbeha.....	236	345	581	536	492	1028
Panola.	1563	873	2436	1865	1421	3286
Perry.....	118	105	223	66	63	129
Pike.....	821	743	1564	783	822	1605
*Pontotoc						
Prentiss.....						
*Quitman.....						
Rankin.....	538	551	1089	588	6131	1201
Scott						
Sharkey.....	46	52	98	428	367	795
Simpson.....	76	64	140	42	44	86
Smith.....						
Webster.....						
*Sunflower	82	81	163	198	197	395
Tallahatchie.....	300	396	696	547	662	1219
Tippah.	1121	1038	2159	433	434	867
Tishomingo.....						
*Tunica	70	30	100	411	421	832
Tate.....	1196	961	2157	921	846	1767
Union.....	1149	938	2087	302	309	611
Warren.....			941			3734
*Washington.....						
*Wayne.....	635	607	1242	365	488	853
Wilkinson.....	248	257	505	896	878	1794
Winston	642	603	1245	438	487	925
Yalobusha.....	510	535	1045	525	575	1100
Yazoo.....	492	466	956	1262	1812	2574
Total.....	35,713	32,410	68,946	43,008	42,490	85,511

*Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

†Report incomplete on account of loss by fire.

Number of Teachers Employed in the Public Schools During
the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male...	Female	Total..	Male...	Female	Total..
Adams	8	22	30	24	52	76
Alcorn	49	16	65	18	6	24
Amite	32	30	62	24	19	43
Attala	44	40	84	29	19	48
Benton	33	20	53	29	7	36
Bolivar		7	7	13	4	17
Calhoun	65	25	90	10	5	15
Carroll	29	28	57	34	23	57
Chickasaw	38	31	69	54	40	90
Choctaw	38	9	47	10	2	12
Claiborne	19	25	44	12	17	29
Clarke	23	15	38	14	10	24
Coahoma	5	19	24	27	15	42
Copiah	34	45	79	42	11	53
Covington	30	7	37	13	2	15
Clay	35	36	71	35	45	80
DeSoto	25	37	62	76	34	110
Franklin	19	9	28	4	2	6
Greene	9	5	14	2		2
Grenada	10	21	31	34	10	44
Hancock	24	17	41	2	6	8
Harrison	13	10	23	4	5	9
Hinds	46	73	119	91	89	180
Holmes	17	34	51	41	30	71
*Issaquena		2	2	19	4	23
Itawamba	67	15	82	7	2	9
Jackson	7	14	21	4	3	7
*Jasper	10	9	19	3	2	5
Jefferson	11	16	27	19	35	54
Jones	30	10	40	1		1
Kemper	32	33	65	20	11	31
Lafayette	62	56	118	55	23	78
Lauderdale	15	16	31	15	5	20
Lawrence	25	12	37	16		16
Leake	41	25	66	30	6	36
Lee	45	44	89	24	19	43
Lincoln	39	29	68	29	14	42
Lowndes	10	27	37	32	21	53
Leflore	2	8	10	27		27
Madison	12	27	39	33	18	51

Number of Teachers Employed in the Public Schools During the Year.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Male..	Fem'le	Total..	Male..	Fem'le	Total..
Marion	33	9	42	9	2	11
Marshall.....	34	62	96	58	27	85
Monroe	34	41	75	50	23	73
Montgomery.....	33	18	51	25	8	33
†Neshoba			39			19
Newton.....	39	14	53	10	7	17
*Noxubee.....	21	50	71	49	22	71
Oktibbeha	18	7	25	25		25
Panola.....	15	73	88	95	50	145
Perry.....	5	5	10	4		4
Pike.....	28	35	63	36	24	60
*Pontotoc.....	60	20	80	30	10	40
Prentiss.....	48	25	73	11	4	15
*Quitman.....	1	4	5	4	2	6
Rankin.....	26	24	50	28	12	40
Scott.....	40	27	67	10	9	19
Sharkey.....	5	1	6	15	3	18
Simpson	31	10	41	13	5	18
Smith.....	27	16	43	7	3	10
Webster.....	31	24	55	10	5	15
Sunflower.....	3	7	10	13	2	15
Tallahatchie	15	10	25	25	10	35
Tippah	50	33	83	14	9	23
Tishomingo.....	49	16	65	8	4	12
*Tunica.....	4	6	10	15	10	25
Tate.....	37	49	86	61	25	86
Union	40	27	67	14	11	25
Warren.....	15	40	55	44	47	91
*Washington.....						
*Wayne	11	8	19	6	3	9
Wilkinson	21	28	49	31	12	43
Winston.....	27	27	54	23	4	27
Yalobusha	18	22	40	23	10	33
Yazoo	22	35	61	55	23	78
Total.....	1888	1671	3598	1757	1027	2793

* Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

† Report incomplete on account of fire.

Average Number of Days Taught.—Total Receipts.

COUNTIES.	IN COUN- TRY.	IN CITIES	TOTAL RE- CEIPTS.
Adams.....	80	180	15,614 30
Alcorn.....	80	.....	15,359 42
Amite.....	74	.....	8,831 64
Attala.....	80	160	18,099 27
Benton.....	80	.....	8,075 00
Bolivar.....	80	.....	3,196 50
Calhoun.....	80	.....	10,140 92
Carroll.....	80	.....	17,653 06
Chickasaw.....	80	.....	14,255 01
Choctaw.....	40	.....	3,250 00
Claiborne.....	99	160	11,775 41
Clarke.....	77	.....	4,452 41
Coahoma.....	100	.....	8,257 11
Copiah.....	80	140	19,653 17
Covington.....	20	.....	4,552 19
Clay.....	80	180	12,341 95
DeSoto.....	96	.....	21,131 90
Franklin.....	80	.....	5,478 84
Greene.....	80	.....	1,691 00
Grenada.....	75	180	6,838 86
Hancock.....	90	.....	4,903 58
Harrison.....	100	.....	5,646 94
Hinds.....	80	160	35,707 67
Holmes.....	80	.....	15,696 00
*Issaquena.....	80	.....	4,000 00
Itawamba.....	80	.....	10,078 19
Jackson.....	80	.....	22,438 80
*Jasper.....	80	.....	2,740 76
Jefferson.....	80	.....	12,218 50
Jones.....	19	.....	1,954 54
Kemper.....	66	.....	9,360 27
Lafayette.....	97	.....	23,417 25
Lauderdale.....	80	100	10,004 06
Lawrence.....	40	.....	3,868 97
Leake.....	65	.....	8,385 25
Lee.....	80	.....	17,695 00
Lincoln.....	70	80	7,035 16
Lowndes.....	95	152	19,328 84
Leflore.....	86	.....	7,251 72
Madison.....	100	.....	19,708 55
Marion.....	50	.....	4,664 08
Marshall.....	98	160	26,965 15
Monroe.....	80	120	22,355 13

Average Number of Days Taught.—Total Receipts.

COUNTIES.	IN COUN- TRY.	IN CITIES	TOTAL RE- CEIPTS.
Montgomery.....	60	.....	9,127 50
†Neshoba.....		.....	4,570 62
Newton.....	60	.....	8,223 54
*Noxubee.....	78	180	13,055 08
Oktibbeha.....	80	.....	8,600 92
Panola.....	80	.....	24 541 98
Perry.....	75	.....	1,690 23
Pike.....	50	.....	11,464 18
*Pontotoc.....	78	.....	12,385 06
Prentiss.....	80	.....	12,223 73
*Quitman.....	80	.....	1,293 50
Rankin.....	60	.....	11,158 01
Scott.....	78	.....	12,101 76
Sharkey.....	99	.....	4,192 93
Simpson.....	80	.....	
Smith.....	60	.....	3,892 08
Webster.....	60	.....	5,344 42
*Sunflower.....	80	.....	4,669 47
Tallahatchie.....		.....	7,703 30
Tippah.....	80	.....	11,467 49
Tishomingo.....	88	200	2,417 69
*Tunica.....	100	.....	7,420 64
Tate.....		.....	17,874 84
Union.....	80	.....	10,155 62
Warren.....	80	180	25,968 10
*Washington.....		.....	
*Wayne.....	80	.....	2,150 50
Wilkinson.....	80	.....	8,085 41
Winston.....	40	.....	6,713 48
Yalobusha.....	180	100	16,863 00
Yazoo.....	80	180	19,150 52
Total.....	76	154	\$830,914 09

*Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

† Report incomplete on account of fire.

Total Expenditures.—Average Salaries Paid Teachers.

COUNTIES.	Total Expen- ditures....	Average Sala- ry Paid to Teachers..
Adams.....	\$ 17,616 65	.....
Alcorn.....	12,584 89	.....
Amite.....	13,350 80	\$ 29 15
Attala.....	14,758 00	30 27
Benton.....	8,543 89	25 53
Bolivar.....	2,716 25	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	28 00
Carroll.....	13,964 03	35 50
Chickasaw.....	18,655 62	28 80
Choctaw.....	.....	.....
Claiborne.....	12,430 00	37 01
Clarke.....	7,530 71	30 28
Coahoma.....	10,846 69	37 96
Copiah.....	20,064 18	37 08
Covington.....	4,027 52	19 68
Clay.....	13,784 94	27 44
DeSoto.....	21,050 93	34 17
Franklin.....	4,626 53	30 00
Greene.....	1,610 41	22 04
Grenada.....	7,225 04	21 90
Hancock.....	4,534 05	31 02
Harrison.....	6,549 41	32 45
Hinds.....	43,670 15	35 00
Holmes.....	16,434 16	.....
*Issaquena.....	3,925 55	43 90
Itawamba.....	10,114 80	25 35
Jackson.....	3,839 73	31 50
*Jasper.....	2,985 30	30 00
Jefferson.....	11,269 02	30 64
Jones.....	3,360 00	26 00
Kemper.....	8,933 68	26 55
Lafayette.....	24,882 66	29 63
Lauderdale.....	8,201 40	37 14
Lawrence.....	3,992 35	27 32
Leake.....	9,141 08	22 00
Lee.....	19,027 14	.....
Lincoln.....	9,863 70	22 78
Lowndes.....	22,282 18	38 16
Leflore.....	6,863 70	38 69
Madison.....	18,489 62	33 75
Marion.....	4,420 71	30 49

Total Expenditures—Average Salaries Paid Teachers.

COUNTIES.	Total Expen- ditures....	Average Sala- ry Paid to Teachers..
Marshall.....	26,300 48	74 92
Monroe.....	18,100 00	66 52
Montgomery.....	7,142 25	41 87
†Neshoba.....	6,451 30	31 50
Newton.....	7,150 90	71 67
*Noxubee.....	14,379 95	25 68
Oktibbeha.....	7,535 41	35 51
Panola.....	18,907 50	31 00
Perry.....	1,467 79	24 63
Pike.....	10,690 52	32 90
*Pontotoc.....	12,385 06	30 00
Prentiss.....	11,247 10	31 63
*Quitman.....	1,065 12	26 25
Rankin.....	10,031 03	37 09
Scott.....	8,560 37	31 32
Sharkey.....	4,100 74	39 25
Simpson.....	5,432 86	.....
Smith.....	4,577 65	25 22
Webster.....	6,234 21	26 61
*Sunflower.....	2,223 24	28 87
Tallahatchie.....	6,653 31	36 00
Tippah.....	12,418 52	27 79
Tishomingo.....	2,250 85	29 31
*Tunica.....	6,796 54	34 00
Tate.....	18,546 85	28 75
Union.....	10,155 62	24 30
Warren.....	26,836 63	37 73
*Washington.....	.....	.....
*Wayne.....	2,837 33	31 75
Wilkinson.....	10,512 24	28 14
Winston.....	5,171 44	32 61
Yalobusha.....	13,366 33	26 50
Yazoo.....	19,679 95	40 78
Total.. ..	\$803,875 90	.....

*Taken from report of 1882, none for 1883 having been received at this office.

†Report incomplete on account of loss by fire.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ATTALA COUNTY.

J. H. ALEXANDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. While the funds provided under the present mode are not sufficient to meet fully the necessities, yet it will probably be difficult to devise a better system. So far as I am aware, no serious objections are raised by the people of this county to the measures now in force for raising county school funds.

2. I suggest that the maximum age for admission into the public schools should remain as it is fixed by the existing law. Many who have no school facilities except in public schools, derive their greatest benefit from the public system after they advance above the age of seventeen or eighteen years. Comparatively few enter school under the age of seven years. Six is as low as the minimum should be fixed.

3. I do not hesitate to say, that within six or eight years past, there has been considerable improvement in the qualification of teachers, both white and colored.

4. No Teachers' Institutes have been held in the county during the year.

5. All the public schools of the county use the adopted books. Some owing to inability to procure books are received into the schools, and are permitted to use books different from those prescribed by law.

6. There is gradual improvement in the school-houses of the county.

BENTON COUNTY.

L. E. LIPSFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Views upon the present mode of raising local school funds: I think that it could be improved by not limiting the Board of Supervisors in their county levy.

2. I think that the maximum and minimum age for admission to the public schools should be six and eighteen.

3. There has been some improvement in the qualifications of my teachers to a limited extent.

4. We have had no Teachers' Institutes.

5. A uniform series of text-books have been secured to a limited extent in our county.

6. There has been some improvement in the school-houses by private enterprise.

CLAY COUNTY.

T. B. DALTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. That provision be made for County Superintendents to visit the schools of the county.

2. That an amendment be proposed to the Constitution changing the school age, so as to embrace all children between eight and eighteen.

3. That there be a provision of law requiring county treasurers to carry forward the surplus school fund remaining on hand, at the close of the year, to the credit of the ensuing year.

4. Teachers should not be allowed to disregard the textbooks adopted for the county.

5. One of the needs of the public school system is to organize graded schools, wherever it is practicable.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

J. B. GLADNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The present mode of raising county school funds is good enough.

2. The school age should be from six to ten years of age. The number of years should not exceed nine or ten. I regard it as a vital and imperative necessity that the school age should be shortened. It is impossible for us to go on as it is.

3. Great improvements have been made in the qualifications of teachers—especially of the colored teachers.

4. We have had several meetings of our Educational Association of the county.

5. Arithmetics are quite uniform; other books not so much so.

6. Some new school-houses have been built and some old ones repaired—about enough to keep up the required number.

If the school age cannot be shortened, the schools should be graded.

DESOTO COUNTY.

S. S. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. A large class of white tax-payers are opposed to paying the three (3) mill tax, principally on the ground that the negroes, who are the more numerous beneficiaries, derive the greater benefit therefrom. I believe the poll-tax should be raised to two dollars and the property tax diminished.

2. From six (6) to eighteen (18).

3. Yes. The white teachers have a County Teachers' Association, which meets monthly in the pleasant seasons. The

various methods, experiences, and school topics generally, are freely discussed. I teach a colored Teachers' Institute two months in the year and do much good. A few white citizens oppose the teaching of these Institutes on the ground that they prepare the teachers for higher grades, and therefore cause a greater expense to the county.

4. We held a Teachers' Convention for adopting text-books in July.

5. The text-books have generally been adopted in nearly all the schools.

6. There has been but little improvement in school-houses; in fact, our school-houses are very indifferent and without seats, desks, black-board, etc., etc. Something should be done in the way of providing comfortable and well-furnished houses.

Trustees scarcely ever visit their schools, and patrons usually let the time for electing Trustees pass without action. There is a class of intelligent (?), wealthy men, who would gladly "kill" the whole "Free School System." This class, though influential, is small. I think the Superintendent should be required to devote his time and talents to the duties of his office, and that he should be allowed a fair compensation.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. KER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Would earnestly recommend that the poll tax be made \$2.00, and that a penalty be attached to non-payment of same.

2. From seven to seventeen, inclusive.

3. There has been decided improvement, particularly among the colored teachers.

4. A Teachers' Institute, conducted by Prof. J. A. Rainwater, and paid for by the teachers that attended, was held at Port Gibson during the early summer. Only twenty-three teachers present.

5. Text books pretty nearly uniform.

No improvement in the school-houses, except in Port Gibson, which has lately been declared a separate school district. No prospect that I can see for improvement.

GREENE COUNTY.

W. W. THOMSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The present mode of raising local or county school funds does not meet our necessities at all. We can supply only about half our children with schools each year. Are compelled to alternate, giving schools to some one year and letting them go without the next.

2. In my opinion, the maximum age of twenty-one is about right; the minimum should be raised to eight.

3. Very little. The want of funds has probably kept us from having more competent teachers. I have had two first grades this year for the first time. If we were able to pay better salaries we could certainly get better teachers. Those who are competent are not willing to work for the wages paid.

4. None.

5. During my first term I called a Teachers' Convention and they adopted a uniform series, not altogether to my satisfaction, but very good in the main, but it is almost impossible to get our people to purchase such books as are needed. If the law would permit County Superintendents to recommend text books, or to suggest publishers, more could be done toward securing uniformity.

6. No improvement, and no prospect for any while pine logs are handy and cheap.

HOLMES COUNTY.

W. L. YOUNG, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I concur in the views expressed by the State Teachers' Association.

2. I would suggest from eight to twenty-one years as limits to school age, since many young men get all their education after they are able to earn, during one-half of the year, sufficient money to pay their board the other half while they attend school.

3. There has been a marked improvement in colored teachers, both in morals and education—the product of Tougaloo, Shaw and Alcorn Universities.

4. A State Teachers' Institute was held at Durant early in July, under the supervision of the State Superintendent, with good results. Efforts have been made to organize County Institutes, with but little success.

5. In general, the adopted series of text books are in use in the county.

6. The Board of Supervisors have made no appropriation for school-house purposes, consequently there has been no improvement in school buildings, and will be none until after the Legislature authorizes the board to make appropriations for that purpose.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

G. W. BENNETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The present method of raising local or county school funds is not satisfactory. The Board of Supervisors of this county will not levy a school tax of more than three mills,

which is not sufficient to run the schools more than four months. I think the minimum should be five mills.

2. I think from six to eighteen years.

3. There has been considerable improvement in the qualifications of teachers. At least twenty of our teachers attend school every year.

4. There has not.

5. Readers, spellers, grammars and arithmetics are used uniformly throughout the county.

6. There has been some improvement in school-houses, but very little. There is not much prospect of improvement in the future.

KEMPER COUNTY.

A. G. VINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Don't think we can make any improvement.

2. Maximum, 18 years; minimum, 8 years.

3. Great improvement has been made.

4. None.

5. No uniformity, but think there ought to be.

6. Considerable improvement has been made, and the work is still going on.

LEAKE COUNTY.

RAYMOND RIED, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The supervisors should be allowed to levy as high as five mills on the dollar, or four mills anyhow. Three mills is not enough.

2. There should be some law to enforce the use, in schools, of adopted school books. There is no use of adopting school books for the schools unless their use can be enforced.

3. No school should be allowed a first-grade teacher unless one-fourth, or so, of the scholars are studying first-grade studies. The teacher should not be allowed first-grade pay unless he is teaching first grade studies. This is the rule in private schools.

4. But *one* first-grade teacher should be employed in a school.

5. The papers and notes for school lands—16th sections—and the deeds of lease thereof, should be in the Superintendent's office and not in the treasurer's office. Inquiries for these matters are always made at the Superintendent's office.

6. The patrons of the schools should select trustees in *all* cases, and not by town councils, as in some cases.

LEE COUNTY.

J. R. EDMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. To double the poll tax, (since this is allowed by the Constitution) with more stringent method of collecting. This reaches a large class who contribute nothing except by this. Also a further increase of tax on property.

2. From 8 years to 21.

3. In colored teachers, there has been a marked improvement; also, in one class of white teachers. I do not think there will be much improvement so long as the grades remain as they are. I suggest the third grade be dispensed with; that the second be so changed as to require *all* teachers to be qualified to teach all branches now required of first grade, and that grades 1st and 2d depend upon their proficiency in those branches. There is a strong demand for better teachers, which cannot be supplied so long as teachers can take refuge behind our present second grade.

4. The Northeast Mississippi Teachers' Institute was held at Verona in July. Also a Normal school for colored teachers in September.

5. There has been but little attention paid to uniformity in the use of the text books adopted, and will not be, unless some penalty is affixed for violating the law. Many teachers will adhere to the books in which they were educated. This is a source of great inconvenience and expense.

6. Little or no attention is paid to improvement in school buildings.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

W. L. LIPSCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The present mode of raising school funds in Lowndes county is an admirable one and meets all the ends desired. The estimates for the ensuing year are made in July; the tax levy is made in September; the schools located in November; the taxes collected in December and are in the Treasurer's hands in January. The result is, all teachers' warrants are cashed on presentation. We have no debts, no unsettled claims and a handsome balance in both county and city treasuries. To conform the present school laws to our plan, the seventeenth item in section 696, should be revised and made to apply to the next ensuing scholastic year, instead of "current scholastic year," as at present adopted.

2. The present Constitutional provisions as to the school age, viz: from five to twenty-one years of age, are the best that can be devised. The course of study adopted by the best public schools of our country requires a period of eight or nine years, or seventy-two or ninety months. The Constitu-

tional period includes only sixty-four months, which is now too short for the completion of a course. Again, parents ought to be encouraged to begin the education of their children early, so as to give them a good elementary education before they can be required to support themselves by their own labor, and young men and women ought to be encouraged to supply the education which a want or neglect of early opportunities has prevented.

3. The teachers are improving, both in their attainments and methods of teaching. The examination of teachers by the Superintendent has been careful and impartial, and extended over the course of study included in the grade. Many defects yet remain.

4. No Teachers's Institutes have been held in the county.

5. The same text books are used in all the schools, and were adopted as directed by law.

6. The school buildings are kept comfortable, but need repairs more than some of the neighborhoods are able or willing to make.

LEFLORE COUNTY.

D. A. OUTLAW, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. In reply to the (6) interrogatories propounded in your circular letter, I would answer the first by saying, that I know of no better way for raising county school funds than that now in vogue.

2. The minimum and maximum ages for admission to the public schools should be from (7) to (21) years of age.

3. A great improvement has been made in the qualification of our teachers, so much so, that nearly 50 per cent. of them have been able to get first-grade certificates.

4. There have been no educational meetings in our county for the past twelve months.

5. A series of text-books have been adopted by our Board of Supervisors, and are now in general use here.

6. There has been no improvement of any consequence in school buildings.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

E. D. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I know no way more convenient or economical than the present mode of raising local or county school funds. There is not quite enough of it, however. An additional dollar poll tax would be a good thing. Then the session ought to commence in November, so that we could have an unbroken five months' session. There is no necessity of changing the scholastic year,

but simply the time of the fourth and fifth months. The summer months are wholly unsuited for school work.

2. I would not change the Constitutional age from five to twenty-one years. The State should give the best possible advantages. To lessen the school period would make compulsory education necessary—a very doubtful measure.

3. Yes; we have a very decided improvement in our teachers' qualifications as compared with a few years ago. The number of third grade is very much reduced. Then there are about 100 copies of school journals taken by our teachers.

4. Yes; I devote a month each year to Normal instruction, besides, a Normal Institute was held in Holly Springs by the State Superintendent of Education in August, assisted by Profs. Garrett, of Nashville, and Rainwater, of Sardis, Miss., which was a decided benefit to our teachers who attended, as also to our people.

5. Our text books are almost exclusively used.

6. No; our school houses are miserable things. There is little prospect at present of improvement.

I would suggest, also, the following amendment to section 698, paragraph 7:

Striking out all after the word "presented" and insert the following: "to treasurer of said county, who shall pay the same out of the school fund of said county, as he is now required to pay the warrants issued upon said pay certificates, and said pay certificates so paid by him shall constitute a voucher in his hands in said treasurer's settlement with the Board of Supervisors of his county."

NESHOBA COUNTY.

L. STANTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

As to the mode of raising school funds, I give it as my opinion, that the present plan is as good as any that could be adopted, if not better, if it could be so extended as to raise money sufficient to run the schools at least four months with certainty. I think that the minimum and maximum ages for admission to the public schools should remain as they are, from five to twenty-one, as it will require at least that time for a student who enjoys no other educational facilities to acquire a good English education, unless we could run the schools for a longer period during the year than we have been able to run them heretofore. A great many of our teachers seem to be working earnestly for the advancement of their pupils; they seem to be actuated not so much by self-interest as heretofore. The teachers are fully competent for the work, but with some exceptions, I cannot say that there is a very marked improvement in their educational qualifications. I am sorry to say, that all efforts to organize a Teacher's Institute in the county have been futile. I have called meetings for the purpose, but

the teachers have failed to respond. The same is true in regard to text-books. I called a meeting on December 17th, for the purpose of discussing the matter, and, if possible, to secure a uniformity, but there seemed to be no interest manifested on the part of the teachers or patrons, consequently nothing was done. School buildings are not first class; but generally comfortable.

PIKE COUNTY.

JOHN S. LAMKIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

As to the six points on which you, in your printed letter to County Superintendents, invite an expression of their views, I would say, that I have maturely considered the subject, and can suggest (1) no better mode of raising county school funds than the existing one, subject however to the following implied modifications: Let the poll tax be doubled.

2. The constitution should be so amended as to make the maximum age eighteen and the minimum six for admission to public schools. Under six years is an absolute waste of time and money—over eighteen the pupils should either be in higher schools or at work in their life's business and duties.

3. Yes—Perhaps 50 per cent, in consequence of stricter requirements.

4. No.

5. But little progress in this direction, because the Board of Supervisors refused to make use of the text-books adopted at the teachers' meeting obligatory, but only recommended.

6. Many comfortable school-houses have been dotted about through the county, and I can safely say there has been improvement and there is a prospect of greater improvement in this direction.

SHARKEY COUNTY.

H. J. MCCLAURIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. It is good, except that the revenue derived from liquor licenses should be paid directly into the county treasury to constitute a portion of the local county school fund, instead of being paid into the State Treasury, to go into the make-up of the \$300,000 State school fund. Those who bear the evils of the whisky traffic, should reap the benefits of the taxes therefor. The State school fund of \$300,000 should be increased \$100,000 by the Legislature of 1884. The question of education is of much greater moment than that of immigration. The development of the State will be promoted by the educating of the inhabitants already here than by bringing others without the means to educate.

2. Minimum five years, without a maximum limit.

3. There has. About 50 per cent. in the last two years. I have influenced many of them to attend high schools and colleges while not employed in teaching.

4. There has not.

5. To a very limited extent Will soon have a meeting of teachers to act upon the matter.

6. We have only two public school houses in the county. One was demolished by a storm last spring. Most of the buildings used for school purposes are churches and private houses, which we procure for unlimited periods.

SIMPSON COUNTY.

T. R. GOWAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Views as to the present mode of raising local or county school funds:

Answer—The removal or repeal of the law limiting school levy to 3 mills, and allowing County Board of Supervisors to levy as they see proper.

2. The maximum and minimum age for admission to public schools:

Answer—From five to eighteen.

3. Improvement of the qualification of Teachers.

Answer—None, so far as yet developed, this year.

4. Educational meetings to this time - none yet.

5. But little uniformity in text-books.

6. No improvement in school-houses.

Would recommend increase of salary of Superintendent of this county, and that he be required to visit the schools once every two months.

TIPPAH COUNTY.

C. J. FREDERICK, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I think of no better mode of raising school funds than the present.

2. I think the present law right.

3. There has been a marked improvement in the qualifications of teachers.

4. No Teachers' Institutes held except one held by you last summer. No other educational meeting held.

5. I think that most all schools use the adopted text-books.

6. Except in towns, there has been very little improvements made in the school-houses of this county.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

J. W. JOURDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have kept up a County Teachers' Institute monthly, since

October, 1882, and I find corps of teachers to be much better than when I began the Institute.

I think school age for admission to public schools should be from eight to sixteen years. Sixteen years is too long a time for students to have access to public schools, and any one can make his way after he is sixteen if he will improve his time to that age.

It is very difficult to get a uniform series of text-books, as there is no penalty attached to the law in case teachers do not use the adopted books. Teachers should be made to report the books used.

I know of no better way of raising the school fund at present than by taxation, as it is raised.

Third grade certificates should be abolished, as they are detrimental in the highest degree to the public school interest.

UNION COUNTY.

E. Y. REAVES, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. As to the mode of raising local or county school funds, I believe the present is as good, if not the best, that we can hope to obtain.

2. In my opinion, the maximum and minimum age for admission to the public schools, should be from five to eighteen.

3. There is a decided improvement in the qualification of teachers of this county, (especially the colored).

4. In this county there is no uniformity in text-books, and in the public schools.

5. No Teachers' Institutes, or other educational meetings, held in this county during the year.

6. No improvement in the school-houses, and in my opinion, under our system of raising revenue for building houses, there is no prospect.

WINSTON COUNTY.

W. B. SHUMAKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The present mode of raising local or county school funds is all right.

2. From seven years to eighteen years should be the minimum and maximum age for admission to the public schools.

3. No improvement in the qualification of teachers in this county, except in a few instances.

4. None.

5. None.

6. None. This is the greatest obstacle in this county to the public school system—a want of good school-houses in the right places.

WARREN COUNTY.

H. T. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. That a tax of 3 mills on the dollar, on an assessment of \$1,162,000, together with a poll tax, scarcely more than one-third of which is collected, added to our receipts from the State, is not enough to carry on our schools four months and pay the teachers cash.

2. The maximum and minimum ages should be, in the county schools, sixteen and eight years.

3. I think there is an improvement in the qualification of the teachers generally.

4. Our colored teachers have an Institute thoroughly organized and well conducted.

5. There is a uniformity in the text-books.

6. We have only twelve school-houses proper, nearly all of them sadly out of repair, and we are obliged to use churches for the instruction of the children, in addition to the use of our county school-houses.

We labor under many disadvantages.

We have too many schools in our county.

The management of the schools by Trustees, nearly all of whom are ignorant and incapable of performing the classical part of their duties, is a draw-back to the successful carrying on of the schools,

For Warren county, I would suggest, that a Board of Education be appointed or elected, to consist of five persons, to be selected, each, from the several Supervisors' Districts, thus constituting a board of five members. These should be men of property and intelligence. They should be paid for their services as are the Supervisors, and meet, at least, once a year, to locate schools, appoint teachers, fixing salaries of same, and do whatever else is needful for the good of the schools, and the proper outlay of school money. Our Supervisors have construed the school laws in such a way as to prevent them from expending any money for school-house repairs; in fact the levying of the tax of 3 mills, by the last Legislature, for school purposes, takes all power from their hands.

I regret to state that the people, generally, are not satisfied with the management of our schools.

Our legislators will introduce some bills, during the present meeting of the Legislature, looking to a change in some of the features of the school law.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

JOHN L. LEWIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I respectfully submit the following, in reply to the inquiries in your circular of November 1st:

1. The present mode of raising the county school fund is insufficient; under it, the school fund of this county is going behind over \$2,000 per annum.

2. Six and eighteen.

3. There has been considerable improvement in the qualification of the colored teachers.

4. No.

5. I am unable to say, without supervision, uniformity in text-books cannot be enforced.

6. No. Patrons who desire schools are, and have been required to furnish school-houses; there has been no funds to make any other course possible.

YAZOO COUNTY.

A. M. HICKS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Answer to question 1—I have no plan to present for raising school funds that I think is better than the present one.

Answer to question 2—I think the present maximum and minimum age for admission to the public schools the proper one.

Answer to question 3—There has been no improvement in the white teachers of this county, but considerable in the colored.

Answer to question 4—We have had no Teachers' Institutes held in this county this year; this year we had one for colored teachers, which proved of great advantage.

Answer to question 5—We have no uniformity in text-books, and, in my opinion, will not have, unless there is a uniform series adopted for the State. It is impossible for pupils from different counties, attending the same school, to study the same books, as no two counties have adopted the same books.

Answer to question 6—There has been no improvement, or is there a prospect of any in the school-houses in this county.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

SUPPORTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE STATE.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

This Department has received no special report as to the State University, but being the leading Educational Institution under the auspices and support of the State, the following extracts from the Governor's Message and the Annual Catalogue for 1883, are inserted, as showing its satisfactory condition and progress.

[Extract from Governor's Message.]

This old established institution of learning continues to grow in usefulness and public favor. Its fame has gone abroad and many young men from other States gather here for instruction. Under its present enlightened management, and with its increased facilities, the University is prepared to thoroughly equip our young men in almost every branch of knowledge. The practical success of the University in preparing young men for the duties and responsibilities of after life, is demonstrated in the rapidity with which her graduates are accorded positions of trust and honor by a discriminating public.

During the session of 1881-'82, there were in the Literary Department, 202; in the Law Department, 12. During the session of 1882-'83, there were in the Literary Department, 245; in the Law Department, 14. The present session opened in September last, and so far there are enrolled in the Literary Department, 236; in the Law Department, 9.

In June, 1883, the trustees opened the doors of the University to females and 12 matriculated the following session. There are now 22 in attendance, with the prospect of an increase in the number after January. * * * * *

The last Legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the repair and improvement of the University buildings. This sum has been wisely expended and the comfort and appearance of the dormitories and other buildings has been much improved. The law prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors within five miles of the University is working well, and the Chancellor recommends that it be continued in force. The University has a large and costly buildings that was erected for an astronomical observatory, but it is unprovided with suitable instruments. If it can be done without increasing the rate

of taxation, I would recommend a reasonable appropriation for the purchase of a suitable equipment.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The age of admission to the first year of any course is at least sixteen years; a proportional increase of age is required for an advanced class. In case of superior qualifications the Faculty have power to dispense with this requisition.

Certificates of good moral character are required of all candidates for admission; and if from another College, this certificate must show that the student was honorably discharged.

Candidates for admission must report to the Chancellor, or, in his absence, to the acting Chancellor, within twenty-four hours after their arrival. All who present themselves will be examined on Thursday and Friday preceding Commencement; others at the opening of the fall term.

The attention of parents, and of candidates for admission, is called to the Act passed at a late session of the Legislature prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and also to the following article of the laws of the University:

“Every student, upon his entrance into College, shall be earnestly admonished by the Chancellor, of his responsibility to the laws and regulations of the University, and of his duty to yield them implicit obedience; and he shall be required to state that he has no fire-arms or deadly weapons in his possession, or in the possession of others for him, or if he have such, to deliver the same to the Chancellor.”

ADMISSION OF FEMALES.

At annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1882, it was

Resolved, 1. That hereafter females shall be admitted as students in this University upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as males, and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Faculty for good and orderly government; *provided*, that no female shall be admitted unless, after an approved examination, such female applicant shall be deemed sufficiently advanced to enter the Freshman class.

2. That no female student shall be permitted to board or lodge on the Campus, except in the homes of the Faculty.

TERMS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

The session consists of nine consecutive months, divided into two terms, of four and a half months each. The first term begins on the last Thursday in September, annually, and continues to the 22d of February. The second term, beginning at

the close of the first, continues to the last Thursday of June following.

The session of 1883-'84 begins on Thursday, September 27th, 1883.

There are two examinations of all classes during the year. The first (which is the intermediate or semi-annual examination) is held during the second and third weeks of February, and the second, (which is the annual examination) begins with that of the graduating class, one month before commencement, and the remaining classes are examined during the latter half of the month of June. The examinations are both written and oral.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday of June, on which day Academical and Honorary Degrees are conferred. On the preceding Sabbath a sermon is delivered in the University Chapel before the Trustees, Faculty, Students and citizens, by some Minister of the Gospel, previously invited by the Faculty.

The intervening days from the Sabbath to Thursday are occupied by exhibitions of elocution from students, and by Honorary orations.

On the day of Commencement, diplomas are delivered to graduates of the various courses who have finished the prescribed curriculum, and have sustained a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the course whose degree they propose to take.

VACATIONS.

There are two vacations during the year. The summer vacation begins on the day following the last Thursday of June, and continues until the last Thursday of September, on which day the session opens, and every student, if possible, should be present.

The recess at Christmas begins on or near the 24th of December and closes on the 1st of January.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to call their sons or wards home in December before the holidays begin, and to send them back in time to be at duty on the 1st day of January.

ABSENCES.

Absences from the University during the session are not permitted except from reasons of importance. The parent has, at all times, the right to withdraw his son entirely and finally, without reason assigned; but without so withdrawing him he cannot relieve him of the obligation to attend on his duties at the University. The incidental absences of students during the session are exceedingly disadvantageous, both to themselves and to the University. While, therefore, the Faculty permit them in cases where propriety or urgent necessity seems to make them unavoidable, they hold it to be a duty to

enquire into the reasons for which the permission is solicited. When a student absents himself during the session for a period of one week or more, although with the permission of the Chancellor, he shall upon his return be subject to examination if the Faculty require it, and shall not be entitled to enter his class unless his examination be satisfactory.

ASSIGNMENT OF ROOMS.

At the opening of the session, the first business will be the location of students in their rooms. They report their location to the Chancellor, and are not at liberty to change it without his permission.

Students of a former session who desire to retain the room occupied by them at the close of the session may do so, provided they attend punctually; but if they are not personally present at the time of general allotment, rooms will not be re-reserved except in special cases.

Every study-room in the University is designed for two students. No student can draw for a room in his own name singly; nor can a student who desires to hold the same room from one session to another, and whose room-mate may have retired, be allowed the privilege, unless he obtains another room mate.

REPORTS AND DISCHARGES.

At the end of every month during the session, at the end of the first term in February, and at the close of the session in June, a circular addressed to the parent or guardian of each student, giving such information in regard to the standing and deportment of the student as may be esteemed most important. In any case in which the irregularities of the student's attendance upon college exercises exceed a certain limit, a special notice is sent to draw attention to the fact.

No under-graduate can receive a discharge from the University except on application to the Chancellor, in writing, by his parent or guardian. The law provides that no certificate of discharge shall be delivered to a student; but that such certificate when issued, shall be addressed to the parent or guardian, at his usual post-office.

Whenever a student shall be frequently absent from his scholastic exercises, though for sufficient reason, the Faculty shall call the attention of the parent or guardian to that fact; that if there be no improvement in this respect they shall advise the withdrawal of such student; and in case a student be manifestly making ill use of his time, from whatever cause, his withdrawal may be advised in like manner.

Whenever a student is suspended he shall leave the college grounds within twenty-four hours after being notified of the fact, and the town of Oxford, if not a resident thereof, within forty-eight hours after receiving such notification, unless the

Chancellor, for sufficient reason, see fit to grant a longer delay. Disregard of this regulation shall be punished according to the circumstances of the case; but if the disregard be defiant, the offender shall be expelled.

Should the Faculty, at any time, believe that an under-graduate student is falling into idle or pernicious habits, then, through the Chancellor as their organ, they shall make known their impressions to the parent or guardian of the student, with the grounds on which it is founded; and it shall be their duty, at all times, and in the fullest manner, to acquaint the friends of every student with whatever would be likely to give them anxiety in regard to the welfare of such student.

Students shall not be exempt from responsibility to the authorities of the University for censurable acts committed in the vacations or while absent from the University during the session.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The exercises of every day began with prayer in the Chapel of the University, and all the students are required by law to be present. It is also expected that they attend divine service in some one of the churches of Oxford on the Sabbath; and a proper observance of the Sabbath is expected of every student.

LIBRARIES.

The libraries of the University contain over six thousand volumes, which have been carefully selected with the view of supplying all the needs of classical, scientific and law students. The department of ancient classical literature is complete, that of science is well supplied with works of every branch. The departments of history, poetry, biography, theology, geography, travels, etc., contain the standard works on each subject. All students connected with the University have access to the library, which is opened at stated times weekly, for the receipt and delivery of books. Large additions have been made to the library during the present session.

The Phi Sigma and Hermæan Societies have libraries containing in the aggregate some twenty-five hundred volumes, which are accessible to the members.

READING ROOM.

A reading room has been fitted up by the Board and furnished with leading American and foreign journals, reviews and magazines, for the benefit of the Faculty and students.

THE LABAUVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Col. Felix Labauve, of DeSoto county, who died in 1879, directed that the proceeds of his estate, after the payment of a few legacies, should be applied to the endowment of scholar-

ships in the State University for the education of male orphans of that county. At the present time the fund derived from this source maintains three students in the University. When fully realized, it will maintain four.

Col. Labauve was a native of France. His father was a retired captain of the French army, who came to America in his youth with Count De Rochambeau, and participated in the Revolutionary War. He was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On his return to France, he served in the French army, and while Napoleon was First Consul, was decorated with the "Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor" for distinguished service in an engagement with the Russians under Suwarrow.

After the death of his father, Col. Labauve, then a boy of eight years, came to America. In 1838 he made his residence in Hernando. He represented DeSoto county in the Legislature of 1843, and was a member of the State Senate in 1845. Subsequently he held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and rendered efficient service to the Southern cause during the war of secession. After the war he was again returned to the Legislature, and in 1877 was appointed by Governor Stone Commissioner for the State of Mississippi to the Paris Exposition.

PRIZES FOR DECLAMATION.

1. *By the University.*

The Trustees have instituted two prizes for excellence in elocution, consisting of gold medals. The contestants for these prizes must be second year's students. The Monday previous to the last Thursday of June is the day set apart for the Prize Declamation. Disinterested Judges are chosen by the authorities of the University, annually, who decide upon the merits of these declaimers, and assign the medals to the two who rank in point of excellence as first and second speakers.

2. *By the Societies.*

Each of the Literary Societies, the Hermæan and Phi Sigma, has established prizes for excellence in elocution. The candidates must be students of the first year. The prizes consist of gold medals. The day of the prize declamation of the Hermæan Society is fixed for Friday, and that of the Phi Sigma Society for the Saturday before Commencement.

FOREIGN PRIZES.

Two British prizes have been given to the Professor of English Literature for the department which he conducts.

1. *The Early English Text Society*, of London, offers a prize "to the best scholar in English before Chaucer." This is bestowed upon the student of the Junior Class who presents the best written examination in old English.

2. *The New Shakspeare Society* (London) offers a prize for the best examination paper in English Literature, in which some prominence is given to the criticism of Shakspeare's plays. This is bestowed in the Senior Class, whose work in English is confined to the Literature of the Language.

These prizes consist of reprints of the Society's publications, and are valued at from twenty to twenty-five dollars in gold.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Phi Sigma and Hermæan Societies are literary in their character, consisting of students meeting during the forenoon of every Saturday for the purpose of improvement in debate, declamation and composition.

A similar organization exists among the law students.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This organization has been in existence several years. A religious service is held every Sabbath afternoon, open to all the students. Occasionally lectures are delivered by members of the Faculty and the pastors of the Oxford churches. At the close of the present session there are twenty-two active and seventeen associate members.

Officers are chosen on the first Sabbath in February and October.

All students who are church members may become active members of this Association; all others may be associate members.

Young gentlemen are earnestly advised, on entering the University, to seek admission into this Association, and to join the Sunday School and regularly attend the services of the church with which they, or their friends at home, may be connected.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in law school, in advance, per session . . . , \$	50 00
Incidental fee in University high school, and in department of science, literature and arts, to students from any State—no deduction	10 00
Fuel fee to students in all departments	2 50
Fuel fee charged to students rooming in dormitory—no deductions	10 00
Board in private families (meals only), per month . .	10, 12 50
Board, with lodging, fuel and servant attendance . .	15, 18 00
Board, with lodging, fuel, servant attendance and washing can be obtained in the country within one mile to two miles and a half, at	12 50, 14, 15 00
Washing, if a separate charge	1 25, 1 50
Lights, per month, about	40
Rooms in the dormitories are free of rent, and, as two students occupy one room, the expense is divided.	

The cost, to each student, of furnishing a room will vary from \$10 \$15, or will be proportionately less if bedding be brought from home.

Necessary expenses, per session of nine months, not including books and clothing, will not exceed \$150 to \$200.

If the system of messing be adopted, they may be reduced below \$100. There are three mess cottages capable of accommodating a mess of twenty-five persons. The average expense of each member of these messes have been as follows:

To furnish room in dormitory, two occupants, each . . .	\$10 00
Mess furniture, each	2 50
Washing, for nine months, each \$1.25	11 25
Fuel, for nine months, each	10 00
Lights, each, for nine months	3 60
Mess bill, for nine months	57 00

Total \$93 85

After the first year, the total expense need not exceed \$75 to \$80.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

It will be seen from the table of expense that it is not necessary when your son or ward leaves home for the University to provide him with a large sum of money. All he needs is just enough to pay his traveling expenses, the University dues, his board for a month or two in advance, and to purchase a few text books. Other amounts can be sent when needed. Almost any student will be ruined by having always plenty of money in his pocket, and he will be the cause of ruin to others. Therefore, no matter what your circumstances, use a spare hand in supplying money to your son or ward at the University.

The conditions of admission and the course of study have been adapted to the exigencies of the times. They are comprehensive enough to insure good scholarship, with reasonable diligence on the part of the student.

A. AND M. COLLEGE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 1, 1883.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN: A clause in the law of Congress partially endowing this Institution requires that an annual report be made of its condition and workings. This is the first report submitted to the public, and as the College is now in its fourth year it will be necessary to review its progress as well as give its present condition.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College was chartered February 28th, 1878. It was opened to students October 6th, 1880. It owes its existence to the Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, "donating public land to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Section 4 of this Act reads: "And be it further enacted, that all moneys derived from the sales of land aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land scrip, hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in the 5th section of this Act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this Act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The State of Mississippi, in accepting the conditions of this Act of Congress, and by her Act approved February 28th, 1878, prescribed in the powers given to the Board of Trustees:

"The establishment and maintenance of a first-class institution, at which the youth of the State may acquire a common school education and a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts, also the proper growth and care of stock, without, however, excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactics. They shall regulate the course of study, rates of tuition, management of experimental farm, manner of performing labor and the kind of labor to be performed by students."

The two acts of the General and State Governments plainly define the objects of the College. The leading object must be "to benefit agriculture and the mechanic arts." Should other studies be taught than those relating to these interests, they should be considered secondary, and rather as instruments to more readily comprehend the sciences which underlie agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The complexion of the College must be such as to familiarize students with the leading objects as set forth in the Acts, viz: To educate and direct their minds and tastes to agricul-

ture, horticulture, care and growth of stock, management of farms, manner of performing labor and the mechanic arts.

This necessitates that special stress should be laid on the sciences, such as chemistry, botany, geology, zoology, entomology, physiology, physics, mechanics, mathematics, etc., which underlie agriculture and the mechanic arts. To understand properly these sciences, a liberal education, especially in English, is requisite. The varied conditions contributing to an intelligent understanding of agriculture as a science and an art, includes an education as broad and liberal as that needed in mastering any profession; it differs, however, in kind; it is to be industrial and practical. Students must be familiar, not only with farms and labor, but must also labor themselves, and this labor is part of their education. It is educational in so far as it is in illustration of studies taught in the recitation room.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The condition of the land scrip fund donated by the U. S. Government, and which is the endowment fund, is as follows: The scrip represented 207,920 acres of public land, which was sold for about ninety cents an acre, realizing in currency \$188,928. This amount, by judicious management, has been increased to \$227,500, which was in the State treasury, represented by twenty-year bonds, running from 1876 to 1896, bearing five per cent. interest per annum. The last Legislature (under the provisions of the Congressional Act), sold \$15,000 of these bonds to invest in lands for this College, so that the amount now covered by bonds in the treasury is \$212,150. This fund, by the terms of the State Act of February 28, 1878, is equally divided between Alcorn University and this College, giving to the former \$113,575 and to this \$98,575, yielding an income annually to the College of \$4,928.75, which is all that is derived from this source.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

As no portion of the land scrip fund or the interest derived from it can be used under the Act, "directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection preservation or repair of any building or buildings," and as the income from the fund can only be used, as far as it goes, towards meeting other expenses, the State incurs the obligation, in accepting the gift, to provide the buildings, equipment and additional support necessary. The last two Legislatures have handsomely and generously complied with the obligation. They have provided in grounds, buildings and equipments for this College a property valued at \$174,857, which is exceeded by only twelve similar institutions, out of forty-seven now in operation in the United States.

The appropriations made in the winter of 1879 and 1880 were \$85,000; in the winter of 1881 and 1882, \$120,000; total \$205,000. These two appropriations were made to provide the necessary grounds, buildings and equipments and provide for its support until the winter of 1883 and 1884.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The Board of Trustees with the donation made by the citizens of Starkville (\$9,000) and the appropriations, have erected a College building (three-story) containing a chapel and fourteen recitation rooms; a dormitory building (three story, including basement,) containing 115 rooms, a large library room, writing room, and large room for department of biology; capacity of building 250 students; a chemical laboratory (two stories) with a large lecture room, room for fifty students to work at analysis, combustion room, private laboratory of professor, store rooms, etc., a hospital for accommodation of sick persons, a mess hall and Society rooms for 300 students, with large range for cooking and store rooms; also complete mess outfit in way of crockery, etc.; seven Professors' houses, three small houses for Secretary and Treasurer, for Steward and Janitor, and for Surgeon; a farm house, two large cattle and horse barns, engine house, cattle and wagon sheds for farm department, stable and sheds for horticultural department; 2,000 acres of land. Have equipped the several scientific and academic departments. The chemical laboratory and biological department have expensive and valuable outfits. The mathematical department is well supplied with instruments. The farm department has herds of thoroughbred, graded and common cattle, improved implements and machinery, mules, etc. The horticultural department also is supplied with a good working outfit, has a commercial nursery, orchards, gardens, etc. Have also provided a library of 2,200 volumes.

A recent inventory made by three disinterested citizens (Messrs. W. L. Hemingway, M. L. Jenkins and Mat Mahorner) shows a valuation of property amounting to \$174,857, actual appropriations from State Treasury being \$205,000.

CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION—FACULTY, OFFICERS, ETC.

The College, as now in operation, is a first-class institution. The Faculty consists of a President, seven professors (one furnished by the United States Government), filling the chairs of English, mathematics, biology, botany, geology, anatomy, physiology, veterinary science, zoology, scientific and practical agriculture, scientific and practical horticulture and entomology, chemistry and physics, military science and tactics. In addition to these professors there are assistant professors of English, mathematics and preparatory department (three), an assistant in the department of chemistry, an instructor in free-

hand and mechanical drawing, one in writing, one in book-keeping, two tutors in the preparatory department, steward of the mess-hall and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and College, who keeps all accounts of the College and students.

The salaries are: President, \$2500; Professors, \$2000; Assistant Professors, \$800; Assistant in chemistry, \$600; instructor in drawing, \$400; in writing, \$500; in book-keeping, \$100; two tutors, preparatory department, \$360 each; steward and janitor, \$900; Secretary and Treasurer, \$1200.

The Faculty give, as indicated by the State law, a common school education in the preparatory department, and in the College department a liberal education in English, mathematics and ethics, and a scientific and practical education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. It is an able Faculty. There is not a disordant element in it. Each one is using his best endeavors to build up the College. They believe in industrial education. They are confident of the future and have no doubts or distrust as to results.

FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College was a successful institution from its first opening, requiring a full Faculty, both in the College and preparatory departments. It shows a more successful opening and progress for the three years than is shown by any one of the similar State institutions receiving the benefit of the Federal Act. It has turned out a class of eight graduates in the three years, and has had, and now has, with few exceptions, as many students in the College classes, and also in the preparatory department, as is shown by the report of the forty-seven similar institutions for 1881. (See report of U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1881.)

First Year—354 students; 87 in College classes; 267 in preparatory department.

Second Year—304 students; 150 in College classes; 154 in preparatory department.

Third Year—317 students; 148 in College classes; 169 in preparatory department.

INSTRUCTION.

There is a single course of study, extending over two years, and four years collegiate. Only common English studies are required in the preparatory department, as the law prescribes a common school education.

The Collegiate course is as follows:

Freshman Class—Algebra, geometry, English, outlines of history, agriculture, botany, natural philosophy, book-keeping, writing.

Sophomore Class—Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Eng-

lish, Elementary Chemistry, Blow-pipe Analysis, Organic Chemistry.

Junior Class—Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing, English, Horticulture, Anatomy, Physiology, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Free-hand Drawing, Physical Geography, Military Tactics.

Senior Class—Astronomy, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Meteorology, Entomology. Political Economy, Constitution of the United States, Microscopic Botany, Military Science, Geology, Moral Philosophy, English.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, Composition, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Declamation, English Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Analysis, U. S. History.

Before admission all students are examined and graded. If for the Freshman class, they must be thorough in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading, Spelling and Writing. Students will be admitted into the Freshman or any more advanced class at any time, provided they can stand an examination in all the previous studies of the course. For admission into the Preparatory department one must be able to read ordinary prose readily, to spell words in common use, to write simple English sentences, and to read and write numbers with facility. He must also be thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

THE ENERGIES OF THE COLLEGE.

The energies of the College are at present centered on Agricultural education. The Board of Trustees did not deem the funds at their disposal sufficient to construct and equip shops for wood and iron, and at the same time thoroughly equip the College as an Agricultural College. Mechanical instruction is only taught far enough to cover what is deemed necessary to complete a farmer's education, and not to instruct students in the different trades. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation in our State, and it was deemed best to aid this industry first, as it would benefit the greatest number. The organization of the College is now complete in this direction, and now, for the first time, we are ready (without doing injury to our agricultural interests), and with the addition of a limited number of shops and supply of machinery, to develop fully the mechanical feature. The curriculum of studies, with slight variation, is nearly the same. The Sea-Coast counties and other localities of the State are urging a proper organization of this feature, so as to enable boys to become familiar with what is required in the trades.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The scientific departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics are well equipped for work and illustration, having ample apparatus. The department of Biology has the cabinet of minerals, soils and fossils presented by the last Legislature; also a large collection of other minerals and rocks; is provided with human and animal skeletons, life-size charts, herbarium, wood specimens, etc.

The departments of Agriculture and Horticulture may be termed both scientific and industrial. The teaching of the sciences themselves, presupposes to a certain extent, a knowledge of biology and chemistry underlying them. Besides the theoretical instruction, students are instructed practically in the field, barn, pastures, orchards, nursery, gardens, with care and growth of stock, with improved implements, etc., necessary for illustration. Both of the departments have facilities for instruction and illustration.

The departments of English and Mathematics are well organized and are laying the foundation of a thorough English and mathematical education, progressive and commensurate with a knowledge of the sciences.

The Preparatory Department is under the immediate supervision of the professors of English and mathematics, with their assistants and the assistant professor in the department and the two tutors. It is doing thorough elementary work.

The instructor in writing has charge of sophomore and freshman classes, and also the preparatory students.

The instructor in mechanical and free-hand drawing has charge of the junior class six months.

The instructor in book-keeping has charge of the freshman class three months.

DAILY ROUTINE.

In daily routine the academic exercises take place in the morning, and the industrial and military in the afternoon. The time for preparation of studies is after supper until 10 P. M., and in the morning before chapel exercises.

MILITARY FEATURE.

Military discipline is the established discipline of the College. The U. S. Government details an accomplished officer of the army as professor of military science and tactics and commandant of students. It also supplies the College with two pieces of artillery, 150 stands of rifles, accoutrements, etc., also with a supply of ammunition for practice.

The discipline is mild but firm, and pervades every department of the College in so far as the students are concerned.

It is effective in the academic and industrial departments alike. Student officers being generally the foremen under the professors in charge of work. It expedites and facilitates the workings of the College. The students do not average one drill a week during the year. As special stress is laid on this military feature in the Federal act, it was thought best by the Board of Trustees to have military discipline.

THE INDUSTRIAL FEATURE.

All students are required to work from two to three hours a day, four or five days during the week, on the farm, among stock, in the garden, nursery, or shops for ordinary repairs, or on grounds. The amount of work done by each student depends much on the student himself, the conditions of his health, his habit of work, the state of the weather, etc. A student realizing the importance and necessity of work in his particular case, accomplishes more than one who needs the pressure of watching and discipline to enforce it. In practice, therefore, some students accomplish much more than others, although all are compelled to work, and are punished when they avoid work. Our experience so far shows that the students who work best within prescribed limits, stand highest in their classes and enjoy best health. This feature enables our Mississippi boys of real worth and moderate means to be educated at far less expense than they can get an education at any other institution. It also inculcates and retains habits of industry at that period of life when education is being obtained. At most other institutions no labor is done during this period, and a disinclination to work, from habit, is apt to be imbibed. It makes labor honorable and demonstrates that labor and a high standard of liberal and scientific education are not incompatible, but go hand in hand with the struggle of life, and in developing our industries and resources. It is essential that theory and practice go together in the education of the farmer and mechanic. This is true of other professions, why not with the farmer? The labor feature in this College corresponds with the technical and expensive instruction (not given in the class room) that is given at West Point and Annapolis in the numerous drills, encampments, cruises, etc.; that is given in the hospitals and dissection rooms of the medical colleges; in the moot courts of the law school; in the field work of the engineer; in the shops of the mechanic. All the employees needed, apparatus and machinery bought, and instruction given technically in these different lines is considered very necessary and important. They are the working laboratories of instruction. It involves great expense. All education is expensive. Must the farmer alone get cheap education? Is he and the mechanic alone to be uneducated in their specialties? There is no immediate return in all the expense incurred in educating for the callings named, in way

of profit, except in the future returns to the country, in having educated men for their special work.

There is considerable return at this College in the way of crops, sales of stock, vegetables, nursery stock, etc., improvement of grounds, permanent improvements, etc., besides the educational feature that has no visible return in the technical instruction alluded to in other callings and professions.

Our books show that many Mississippi boys of small means are being educated here, through the assistance of their labor, who could not be educated in any other way.

At this College, the instruction received in way of education in the academic and scientific departments is of the first importance—nothing can take precedence over it. Next in importance are the industrial features, and the assistance the student is enabled to receive pecuniarily. It differs from the old manual labor school in this: There, the important matter was to work enough to pay all expenses. The education received was of secondary consideration, compared with earning enough to pay one's way. The boy who labors most of his time physically is too tired to accomplish much at his studies, whereas moderate labor facilitates study.

For a long time, our people did not understand this feature. They thought the boy could work his way through and get a first-class education too.

Many boys came here under this delusion, although they knew they could not do it at home. A student here has many advantages. He not only gets his tuition free from the State, but he has an opportunity to work and pay from one-half to two-thirds or more of his board. If he remained at home he would still have to incur expense of board and clothing, which are unavoidable even in attending school under any conditions; but even with this understanding, and the disappointment incident to it, we have had over 300 boys every year—more than any institution in the state.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all Mississippi boys. A matriculation fee of \$5 is charged every student on entering; but once paid, insures a full course at the College. A fee of \$5 a year is also charged to enable students to get the services of a doctor and medicine. By this arrangement they are well and cheaply attended to during sickness. The average cost of board per month has been about \$9. The uniform of a cadet (gray coat, pants, vest and cap,) costs \$17. To reduce these expenses, students are required to work from two to three hours, four or five days in the week; and, also, work is optional with them on Saturday, on which day some students work from six to ten hours. Students can make by their work from \$30 to \$60 a year, in the way of meeting their expenses. Many students have each year got through on a total expense of from \$50 to

\$75 obtained from home. The average student gets through on an expense of \$100.

THE LAW APPORTIONING STUDENTS AMONG THE COUNTIES IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF EDUCABLE WHITE CHILDREN.

This law, after an experience of two years, is found not to work well, and the friends of the College in different portions of the State advise its repeal. It is unnecessary now since the completion of the College buildings. All students who desire to come can be provided for. It has been found that many students who want to attend, arrange to go elsewhere when they cannot learn definitely at first whether they can be admitted. They do not like the delay, and, also, the examination before County Superintendents of Education. They consider this arrangement rather on the red-tape order, and it is used by canvassers for other colleges against this Institution.

HAS THE COLLEGE ACCOMPLISHED WHAT IT WAS INTENDED FOR?

By an examination of the official reports of the United States Commissioner of Education for the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and from other sources of information, we discover that none of the forty-seven State Colleges, known as Schools of Science—Mining, Engineering, Agriculture, etc.,—partially endowed with the national land grant, has had as many students in the first three years, and so nearly divided between the college classes and preparatory department, as the Mississippi College. The report of 1881 shows that out of forty-seven State Colleges of a similar character, this College has more students in the regular college classes than thirty-nine of them. Only eight, which are heavily endowed, and been in operation a much longer time, such as Cornell University, New York; Sheffield Scientific School, Massachusetts; the Michigan College, Illinois Industrial University, and Iowa College, have more students in the different college classes than this Institution.

Our first class graduated the third year. In the second year we had 150 students in the college classes, and in the third year 148 students. Twenty-one of these institutions report preparatory departments. By the report of 1881 only three of them had more students than this College has had in each of the three years of its existence.

Our statistics for the years 1882 and 1883 show that of all the students who matriculated 55 per cent were the sons of farmers, and 85 per cent., including the sons of farmers, belong to the industrial classes. This shows that the College is being patronized mainly by the classes it was intended to benefit.

SEPARATE INSTITUTION—A SUCCESS.

Before the organization of this College as an industrial

institution, and on a compulsory basis, the University at Oxford had the benefit of the income of the endowment fund we now have. They also had substantially the same curriculum we have—a school of agriculture and the mechanic arts—as one of the schools of the University. They have an able Faculty. No students attended this school for several years. At no time did they have more than twelve students taking the scientific course of this school. When this Institution was established as an Agricultural and Mechanical College, separate and distinct from the University, we have had each year an attendance of over 300 students, and at the same time not injuring that successful Institution. This shows that an Agricultural College in this State could not flourish as an adjunct of the University, but when organized as a separate institution it is a success. It shows, further, that the boys who attend this College desire the education we give. It shows, also, that this College has more than doubled the number of boys in the State who attend the State institutions established for whites, as Oxford has suffered no diminution in its attendance.

STEADY INCREASE OF DEMANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION FROM CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

The demands made on the different professors of the College for information in their respective lines, by our farmers, is a most encouraging feature and is steadily increasing. It shows that the College is meeting a long-felt want among our industrial classes. We are furnishing reliable information, from an official source, and of a character to advance our material interests. It is an official bureau of information. It shows the importance of scientific and practical information, combined, and places a higher estimate on the education furnished by this College. Education is not only power, but it is confidence. Its possessors not only act with intelligence, but with the confidence incident to its possession. The professors of Biology, Chemistry, Agriculture and Horticulture give almost as much of their time to answering letters and giving information as they give in their different College duties. The correspondents want information as to farming, care and growth of stock, equipment of farms, manipulation of fertilizers, application of fertilizers, analysis of marls, water, soils, value, classification of grasses, etc.

The chemist here is also the State Chemist, and is doing a most valuable work in the analysis of fertilizers and in furnishing formula for manipulation of compost heaps, where the farmers tell what material they have on their farms.

BIAS OF THE COLLEGE.

As an evidence of the kind of instruction given at the College and its effect on the body of students, it is a fact that

nearly all of our Commencement orations and essays are on agricultural and industrial subjects.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

With two exceptions—Michigan, and Kansas—the Mississippi College is instructing more students in the science and art of agriculture than any other similar College in the United States.

SUMMARY.

The statistical information is given for the benefit of the Mississippi Legislature, which has been so liberal that they may see what has been accomplished, how successful the College has been and what its future prospects are. The faculty is necessarily a large one, owing to the large attendance of students. The main expense for the future is the salaries of professors and assistants. The industrial department, when sufficiently developed, in a few years will be self-sustaining. It will be at least a year or more before our stock investments will begin to pay by natural increase. The same is true of our nursery and other features.

All that is asked now from the Legislature is a support for the faculty, and the pay of student labor for two years. After that time it is hoped that the industrial departments will pay a large per cent. of their own expenses, including student labor. It is not considered unreasonable, with an equal number of students in attendance, to ask the State for an equal appropriation to that given annually to the State University. The two institutions in no way antagonise each other. Their courses of study are dissimilar. One is the depository of a literary and classical education, the other of industrial and practical education. There is room for both, and more work than both can do.

ONLY MISSISSIPPI BOYS TAKEN, SO FAR.

The Board of Trustees have confined the students in attendance to boys from the State of Mississippi, so far. This is not the case at other institutions. We have declined about 100 students from other States during the last session.

I refer to the report of the Secretary for detailed statement of expenditures for three years, and up to December 1st, 1883. Also to the reports of the several professors, in their respective departments, as to their condition and management.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE, President.

ALCORN AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

My immediate predecessor was Dr. H. R. Revels, who, with

short interruption, has presided over the destinies of this institution from its inception to the date above set forth. To date the College has sent forth three graduates and according to the course of study heretofore laid down, will graduate four more next June. In this college it is intended to teach practical and scientific agriculture as well as the ordinary branches of a higher English course.

Last year the farm did but little towards raising anything, but the year just ending under the management of Prof. J. D. Burrus, assisted by one hired man and the students, an exceptionally fine crop has been gathered. No graduates were sent forth prior or up to 1880. Teachers for 1882-3, were President, one Professor and two tutors. The present Faculty is as follows:

J. H. Burrus, M. A., President and Professor of Chemistry.

J. D. Burrus, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Superintendent Farm.

N. H. Ensley, B. A., Professor Modern Languages and Vocal Music.

T. F. Sublett, B. A., Tutor.

Number of students this time last year about sixty-four, so I am informed. Number on roll to date ninety-five, and some coming in every day or so. The Legislature has given, including Congressional Land Script, during several years including present, about \$11,000 annually.

We have now classes in English Literature, Chemistry, Elementary Agriculture, Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, Reading, Vocal Music, etc., etc. The students here represent twenty-one different counties in the State, and quite a liberal per cent. of them are teachers in the common schools of their respective counties. From indications before us we shall have a large accession of new students after the holidays. One of our greatest drawbacks is the fact that nearly all our students are very poor and cannot stay in school regular enough and long enough to get the proper preparation for the responsible duties of citizenship. A little money judiciously used in aid of worthy and advanced students would very materially help us in our work here. The present management of this institution will always aim to make Alcorn A. & M. College the acknowledged head of the educational work among the States' colored citizens, and will therefore, earnestly seek every aid that may honorably be obtained. Your obedient servant,

J. H. BURRUS, President.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., December, 1883.

*To Hon. J. A. Smith, State Superintendent of Education,
Jackson, Miss. :*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the

State Normal School, at Holly Springs, Miss., for the years 1881-82:

ESTABLISHMENT.

The school was established in the year 1870 and held its first session in September of that year. The school is now in its fourteenth year.

The object of the school is to train colored teachers for the colored schools of the State. Only such as intend to become teachers are admitted to the privileges of membership. As above stated, the object of the school is simply to make teachers of its pupils. For this reason the course of study has been selected with great care, and with a view of accomplishing this one object. Those who wish other than a Normal course will not find it here. Our special aim is to educate our pupils, and through them to reach the masses of unlearned people who are to be found in every part of our State. For this reason we bring before our pupils only such things as are necessary to accomplish this object. The Normal, therefore, is not a public school but a State institution, designed only for those who intend to become teachers.

OUR SUCCESS

Has been greater than we expected. The school, though young, has accomplished more than many other schools which are older. Our school stands on its own merits, and has never, but once, been advertised in any newspaper. Those who attend do so from their own free choice, and not because they belong to any sect or denomination. We have scholars in the school from (27) twenty-seven different counties in the State. The best evidence we have of our success is, first, that our number of pupils increases yearly. Secondly, that our pupils obtain good positions. Thirdly, that these pupils are successful. Fourthly, that those who employ our pupils speak well of them and re-employ them.

The above facts are, in our opinion, the most positive proofs of our success. At the present writing our building is too small to accommodate our scholars, and the corps of teachers not large enough to teach them. Applications will be made to the proper authorities to have both increased.

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS

Increases every year. This is caused by the old scholars bringing a new scholar back to school with them when they return. Another reason is, that the school is nearly fourteen years old and has become quite widely known. A few years since we had but 88 as our annual attendance. Now we have 96 for our daily attendance, with an annual attendance of 155. Since the school opened in September last about fifteen applicants

have been refused admission, because they were not far enough advanced to pass the entrance examination. The present indications are that our school will be larger this year than ever before. For this reason we must have more room for our scholars and more teachers also. At present we have but

THREE TEACHERS.

They find their time fully occupied with their duties, and owe their success in teaching to the almost perfect system of classification that is used in the school. With the increase of pupils we would also ask for an increase in the teaching force.

THE STANDARD AND STUDIES

Are raised every year. This is done for two reasons: One is to enable our scholars to meet the requirements of County Superintendents when being examined for schools, and the other is to prevent our school from being filled with a class of students who attend for a few months only and then return home to work on the farm. Such scholars are too old to attend the few public schools of the county in which they live. As the State makes no charge for educating these pupils, we feel that it has the right to choose them from among the best in the State, and select such as by their attainments and scholarly bearing show that they have a special fitness for the teachers' position. In order that the best material may be chosen and admitted to the school, the Board of Trustees, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That it shall be required of the Principal to dismiss or refuse to admit any pupil who in his judgment does not make the necessary advancement in his studies, thereby showing that he has not the qualities required for the teacher's position. By these means scholars are prevented from remaining in school year after year without making advancement in their studies.

OUR METHODS OF TEACHING

are the most improved, and are so arranged as to give both theory and practice to the higher classes. Our scholars are taught first those things which they will need when they themselves become teachers; and, secondly, how to teach those things. Different new methods are constantly tried to find out their advantages over old methods. By this method many new points in teaching are gained.

EXPENDITURE.

Our appropriation is so small that it will not allow us to

spend much money for anything. From our appropriation of \$3,000 a year, we have to pay salaries to three teachers and one janitor, buy fuel, pay insurance and have repairs made on the building. This leaves little or nothing remaining when those bills are paid. We hope to have our appropriation increased this meeting of the Legislature.

REMARKS.

We have stated our progress, needs and success during the past two years. We are doing the best we can with what we have, but hope to do better in the future. To this end we would ask that an effort be made to have our appropriation increased. Our school is growing in public favor, and to meet the demands made on us for good teachers we must increase everything connected with the school. With the hope that we may prosper more in the future than in the past, and trusting to the powers that have done so much for the school in the past, I have the honor of

Most respectfully submitting my report,

W. B. HIGHGATE, Principal.

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

THE AIM OF THE INSTITUTION

Is to fit for practical life all who may seek its advantages without regard to sect or race.

It aims, first, to develop moral character in the pupil.

It stands upon the broadest basis of Christian liberality.

It aims to develop social character by bringing students of both sexes together in the class-room, in religious services, in the dining hall and parlors, under the careful oversight of thorough and accomplished teachers.

It aims to furnish a thorough education, under the best methods of instruction, in a sufficiently wide range of studies, to prepare its graduates for teaching, for general business or for successfully pursuing professional studies.

This school has furnished many of the most approved teachers for the public schools in the State, and no efforts will be spared in making it still more efficient in preparing young people for teaching and business.

It has a corps of teachers trained in some of the best colleges and normal schools in the land. Most of them have had years of experience in school work and are thoroughly fitted to train those who are to become teachers.

DEPARTMENTS OF TRAINING.—THE SCHOOL ROOM.

The English course embraces what has heretofore been called

the preparatory and normal courses. Those completing this course satisfactorily will be well fitted for teaching in our common schools and for ordinary business life.

The normal course fits pupils for teaching in schools of higher grade. Students in this course will receive special drill in the art of teaching.

The classical preparatory course is intended to be a very thorough preparation for entering the freshman class in any of our colleges.

One hour each week will be devoted to the study of the Bible by all the school.

INDUSTRIES.

The students are all required to work one hour each day. This is in addition to the price of board and tuition mentioned elsewhere.

Students are also allowed to work in part pay for their board if they need such help.

The sewing school is open to all the young women without extra charge. This is a school of training for practical life to the young women, besides furnishing work for some to help a little toward paying expenses.

Many of the young women earn part of their expenses in the laundry and in doing general housework.

The general farming is done almost entirely by young men. The strawberry field is cultivated almost entirely by students. We begin shipping our berries to Chicago about April 1st.

Our grade Jersey and Ayrshire cattle are already attracting considerable attention in different parts of the State, as well as interesting some of our young men in the matter of stock raising. The breeding and care of fine cattle promises to increase in interest rapidly and prove quite a source of income to the Institution.

Our industries are all attended with considerable inconvenience and expense, but afford a training that is of great value to the young people.

We hope before long to be able to start shops where some of the trades can be taught. This Southland is going to be in a deplorable condition when the fathers of this generation have passed away if there are no skilled laborers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

All persons seeking admission should come prepared to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

All persons coming from other Institutions should bring certificates of their standing, their studies and deportment.

THE DISCIPLINE

Of the school will be strict and impartial.

The school is made a home for those who attend. Not only their intellectual, but also their social, moral and religious culture receive careful attention.

Students are required to conform to rules respecting the hours for study, visiting, etc. Ladies are not allowed to receive calls from gentlemen, nor walk with them without permission.

EXPENSES.

Board and tuition, including furnished rooms, lights and washing, per month.....	\$10 00
Tuition for pupils not boarding in the Institution, in primary department, per month.....	50
In all other departments.....	1 00
Instrumental music, including use of instrument.....	3 00

All students are expected to pay full board the first month. After that, if they have been faithful in studies and work, they can secure work to the amount of \$3.00 per month, if they desire to help themselves in this way. No pledges are given to continue giving work if the pupil, by carelessness or otherwise, proves himself unworthy of such aid.

From five to eight cents per hour will be allowed to students for their work, according to the amount of work accomplished.

All wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of working in part pay for their board, must write to the President and arrange with him before they come.

Each student will furnish his own lamp chimneys, towels and soap

The young women will do their own ironing.

All bills must be paid monthly in advance.

[Extract from Governor's Message.]

I take pleasure in reporting that this institution is in a highly prosperous condition. The attendance of pupils is larger than at any previous time in its history—there being a total of 147—74 males and 73 females. The school was never so well equipped and officered. The managers and instructors number thirteen, most of whom have been connected with the institution for several years. The expense per month for board and tuition is \$10. After the pupil has been in attendance one month, if his standing is good, he is allowed to work to the amount of \$3.00 to lessen his expenses. Almost all the students avail themselves of this privilege. About 200 acres of land are in cultivation. Most of the labor is done by the students. An Industrial Superintendent has recently been added to the corps of instructors. A blacksmith shop has been in operation for some time, and through Dr. Haygood, the institution is receiving from the "Slater Fund" enough to establish a carpenter shop and shoe shop. These and other shops will

be added, also brick and tile-making when the means are secured. In the house, the girls are taught cooking, ordinary housework, and plain sewing, cutting and fitting.

The institution was founded and is carefully supervised by the American Missionary Society of New York, which has collected and disbursed a vast sum of money in the moral, religious and intellectual training of the colored youth of the South, and which deserves the generous co-operation of the States where their schools are in operation.

The school buildings are valued at.....	\$36,000 00
The farm, with buildings, are valued at.....	11,500 00
The stock and vehicles are valued at.....	3,500 00

Total.....	\$51,000 00
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The classes in the Normal Department are annually increasing in size, and nearly all the graduates make teaching their business.

The entire management of the institution is eminently practical, and I earnestly recommend that the appropriation of \$3,000 for each of the years 1882, 1883, be continued for the years 1884, 1885.

MUSIC.

The musical department is under the direction of one thoroughly accomplished in her profession.

The number taking instrumental music increases year by year.

Instruction in vocal music is given to all the pupils without charge. In devotional exercises the Manual of Praise is used.

A piano and three organs are at the service of those who take lessons in instrumental music.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

Encyclopedias and reference books are accessible to the students; and apparatus sufficient to illustrate the studies of the course has been presented.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

We need help for the sewing room by way of money and cloth.

We need agricultural implements and machinery.

We need the means to establish a shoe and harness shop.

We need \$100.00 scholarships for twenty orphans.

We need a student aid fund from which we can loan money to those who are anxious to complete a course of study, but who cannot earn enough during vacation to keep them in school all the school year.

We need an endowment fund for professorships.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1884.

Adams J. W. Henderson	Lincoln W. R. Spencer
Alcorn J. R. Reynolds	Lowndes W. L. Lipscomb
Amite J. R. Galtney	Madison W. B. Stinson
Attala J. H. Alexander	Marion Harris Banes
Benton L. E. Lipford	Marshall E. D. Miller
Bolivar Alex. Yerger	Monroe E. P. Thompson
Calhoun J. S. Ryan	Montgomery H. F. McWilliams
Carroll Louis M. Southworth	Neshoba L. Stanton
Chickasaw J. B. Gladney	Newton J. W. Guthrie
Choctaw James Drane	Noxubee E. A. Pace
Claiborne W. H. Ker	Oktibbeha L. A. Fort
Clarke W. D. Northrup	Panola J. A. Rainwater
Clay T. B. Dalton	Perry G. D. Hartfield
Coahoma N. W. Lea	Pike John S. Lamkin
Copiah D. S. Burch	Pontotoc J. M. Carter
Covington Dr. T. A. Gibson	Prentiss R. C. McMillan
DeSoto Wm. H. Johnston	Quitman W. T. Jamison
Franklin S. S. Montgomery	Rankin Wm. Reber
Greene W. W. Thompson	Scott A. A. Nichols
Grenada J. J. Gage	Sharkey J. H. Shelton
Hancock A. G. Stevenson	Simpson T. R. Gowan
Harrison C. D. Lancaster	Smith —
Hinds F. A. Wolfe	Sunflower Holmes Baker
Holmes John H. Pahlew	Tallahatchie J. C. Fonda
Issaquena W. F. Keene	Tate W. B. Roseborough
Itawamba J. W. Bennett	Tippah C. J. Frederick
Jackson W. L. Howze	Tishomingo J. W. Jourdan
Jasper F. M. Moseley	Tunica S. F. Powel
Jefferson L. W. Carradine	Union Dr. M. F. Rogers
Jones Rev. J. T. Barrett	Warren H. T. Moore
Kemper A. G. Vincent	Washington Stevenson Archer
Lafayette P. A. Rush	Wayne T. H. Mellard
Lauderdale M. H. Whitaker	Webster J. E. Clark
Lawrence W. F. McGinnis	Wilkinson John S. Lewis
Leake Raymond Reid	Winston W. B. Schumaker
Lee J. R. Edmonds	Yalobusha S. M. Ross
Leflore A. F. Gardner	Yazoo A. M. Hicks